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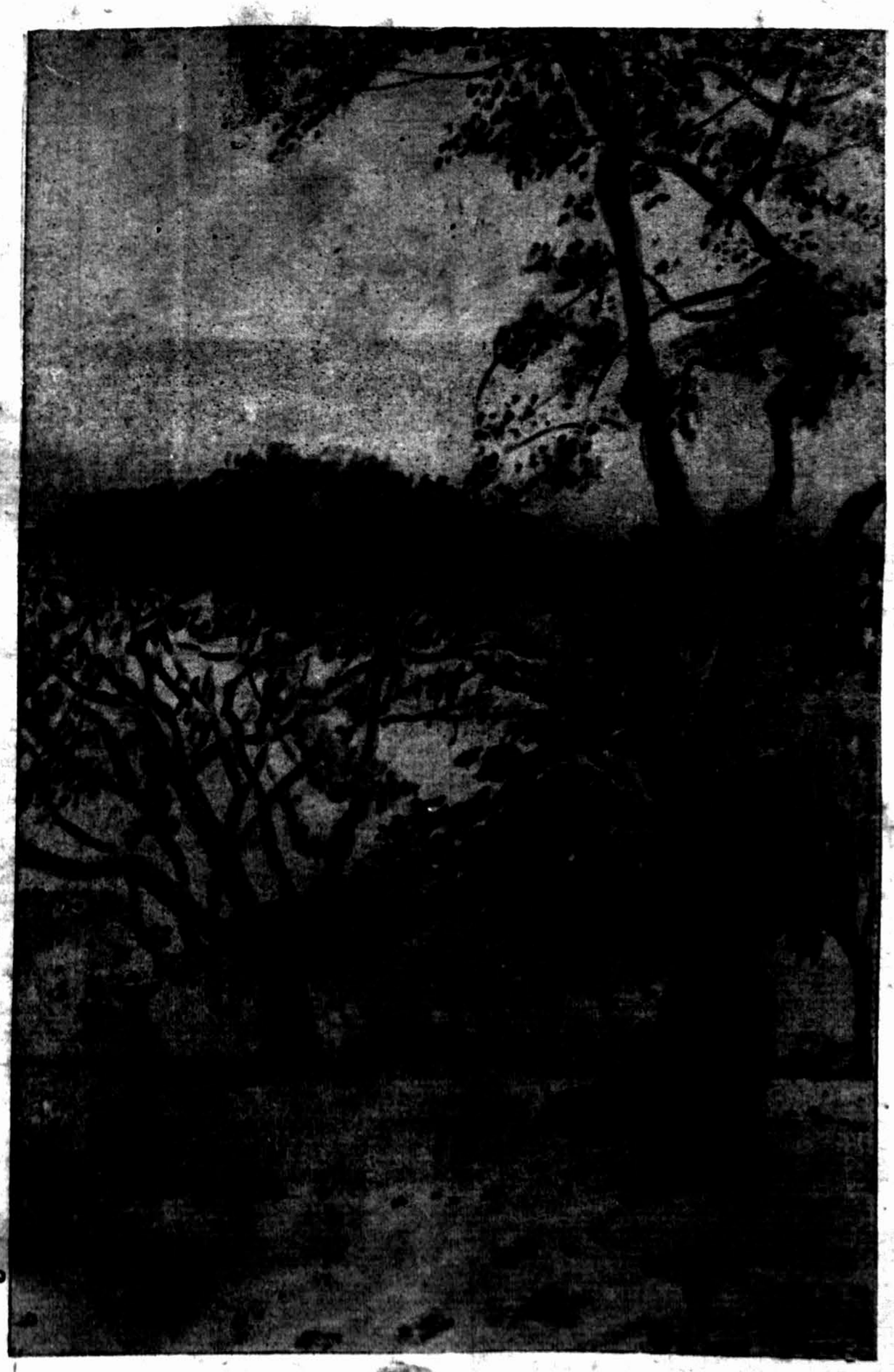
A Sylvan Scene



Artist—S. A. M. Kazi.

Drew Pearson

MOST ABUSED JOURNALIST OF THE WORLD

(See Page 3)

Saboteur

By George W. Tepa

The air-raid sirens of Hamburg sounded at twenty seconds past two. A few moments later they were echoed by the sirens of the Altona plant. The sharp notes of factory whistles accompanied the long-drawn mournful wail. Within a minute the entire "Altona-Motorwerke A.G." was deserted, and Bujak alone remained in the tool-room, gazing blankly at the dirty table on which chips and pieces of bent tin were glistening.

He was past caring. His leg, missing since Kutno, hurt him like the devil. Funny that he should feel a real pain in his toes, foot, knee, even though for three years now there had been but a wooden stump in their place. This reaction of nerve centres somewhere in his brain was all he had felt from the moment when he had received news of his wife's tragic death.

For a brief second there had flitted across his mind a succession of lightning, kaleidoscopic memories of recent years: the battle at Kutno, the operation in the bomb-shattered country schoolhouse, his release from a prison camp and his return to Warsaw, a manhunt, in Marszatkowska Street, the five-day trip in a sealed box car, and his receipt of a work card bearing the legend *"freiwilliger Arbeitsgenosse."* Then his faculties had become dulled; he had withdrawn into himself and had become indifferent to everything around him. Now he worked with the mirthless smile of a robot, with the slow, measured movements and the mechanical precision of a man devoid of all inner life. With the same automatic rigidity he gulped down his potato soup and tumbled on to his hard bed, falling into deep sleep.

He lived in the fourth dimension. Neither the cursing nor the threats of the foreman Winkler—who had it in for Bujak and bullied him daily with refined sadism—could pull him out of his lethargy. The cripple was equally indifferent to the foreman's blows. Once Winkler kicked him viciously in his good leg. He fell on his face and remained motionless for a moment. Then he rose to his feet and took hold of a heavy wrench. He went up to Winkler, whose purple face had turned ashen. Everyone froze to attention, waiting for the crushing blow. But Bujak looked at the German, shrugged his shoulders and calmly returned to his work.

From then on, Winkler avoided the strange toolmaker from Warsaw, whose mask-like face held an unearthly cadaverous horror. But from time to time, when he saw Bujak from a distance, Winkler's hate-filled glance seemed to say that the contest between them was not over.

The short, nervous barking of the anti-aircraft guns changed into a monotonous, endless thunder. But Bujak heard neither the cannonade nor the swelling roar of approaching Wellingtons. He did not see the long fingers of German searchlights slicing the sky. He sat staring dully at the tool-room table. In the dusk of his sub-conscious a new, unreal world was taking shape—a hodgepodge of

memories, fantasies, hallucinations, subcutaneous sensations, scraps of confused dreams. He saw himself, on a beautiful summer evening, in the outskirts of Warsaw near the river. His wife was tucking their little girl into bed and was singing softly.

Ah-ah-ah, kitties two.
Ths one's gray, the other too.

In the garden the linden trees were in bloom, and their heavy, oppressive fragrance filled the air. From afar came drifting the busy hum of the city. In the street lovers walked arm in arm, happy in the carefree romanticism of their twenties. Someone laughed aloud. Someone else began to play a tune on the mouth organ. And his wife sang on,

To the woods they quickly ran
And that's when the fun began.

Bujak was happy. He looked at the star-studded sky and puffed on his pipe. Lulled by the soothing melody of the song, his daughter fell asleep. His wife sat down next to him and rested her head on his shoulder. He thought, surely this is happiness. He was content.

Suddenly, he felt a painful blow in the back. What's this? Why, he had been sitting with Anna. He rose and swayed, roused from his reverie. In one mad whirl he saw the river district of Warsaw, the linden trees, the couples walking arm in arm, while the last measure of the lullaby rang in his ears—and there before him was the purple, apoplectic face of his foreman.

"Was machst du da, Schweinehund!"

What? What's that? What language is he speaking to me? How do I know this language? Did the people of Warsaw speak.....?

"Schau dass du weiterkommst, polnisches Vieh!"

And suddenly, Bujak understood: that an air raid was in progress, that according to regulations he should be in the shelter, that Winkler was the air-raid warden for the pavilion, with complete power over him, and that in a minute Winkler would shoot him down like a dog.

But in the same moment he recalled something else: that he was a Pole, and that Winkler was a German, who had attacked him one warm July evening in Warsaw, killing his wife and carrying off his daughter. Bujak came to and looked about him.

Winkler was slowly lifting his rifle, aiming across the table. Bujak broke into a merry roguish laugh, devoid of any madness. The German looked up with surprise.

A fraction of a second sufficed. The heavy wrench which Bujak had toyed with on a previous occasion now sailed across the table and struck the German in the head. The rifle fell from his hands. Winkler reeled and leaned against the door. Instantly Bujak was at his side, seizing him by the throat with the tripled strength of a madman. Winkler, as limp as a rag doll, failed to defend himself.

While Bujak choked the German

with the convulsive clutch of both hands, at the same time, with the relentless precision of a swinging pendulum, he beat his victim's head against the iron door. Now Winkler's body slumped from his hands. Blood and froth gushed from the German's twisted lips. Bujak reached for the wrench. With the same rhythmic fury with which he had pounded the foreman's head against the door, he swung the wrench until his would-be assassin was a bloody shapeless mass of broken bones, a ghastly crimson trunk topped by a gaping skull.

Bujak discarded the wrench, picked up the gun and entered the main assembly room, where in a long rectangle the silvery bodies of freshly assembled Messerschmitts were shimmering. In a double row under the wall stood cans of fuel ready for tomorrow's test flight. Bujak shot at them at regular intervals, taking calm and accurate aim. The floor was soon moist, and the strong smell of gasoline made him feel faint. One shot more. Another.

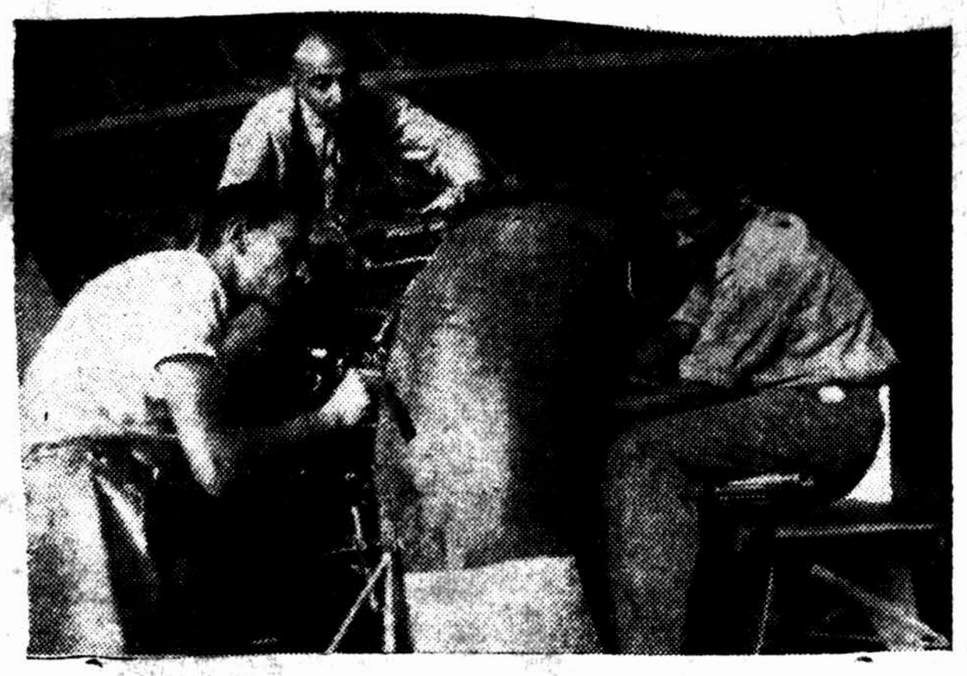
Winding rivulets crept near, reached the first line of aircraft. In the blue light of the factory lamps, the rivulets spread wider, then ran together in a flat stream which gurgled along the concrete floor with a joyous sound.

Oblivious to the whistles of the factory guards, to the bullets that buzzed past him to be buried in the wall, Bujak threw his rifle to the ground and took out his matches. They've spilled all over the floor! No, two remained in his hand. He struck them together in the air, now saturated with the choking odor of gasoline.

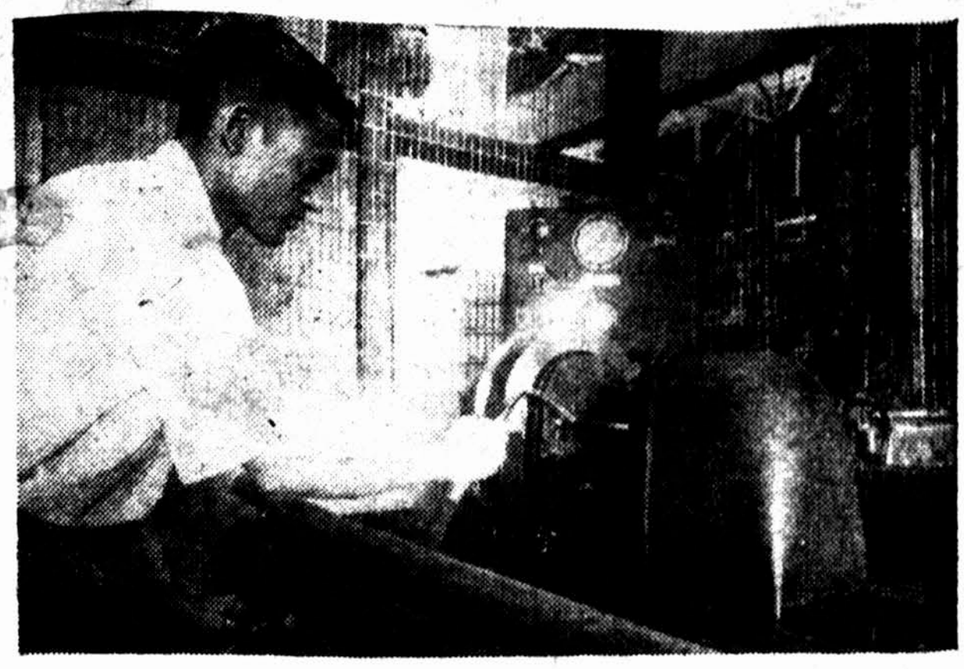
The room burst into flames. Bujak did not see this. Nor did he notice that the rear wall was cracked and tongues of fire were rushing at the reserve repair hangar. A human torch, blinded, crazed by pain, he stretched his arms before him and howled.

"For Anna! For Warsaw- For Poland! Damn you German sons of bitches!" (—"Free World").

More Pictures Of Aircraft Repair Factory



Three members of the first batch of Bevin trainees are here seen doing an expert job on an engine of one of the Catalina patrol boats which carry out anti-invasion and anti-submarine sweeps.



An inspector operating the equipment for magnetic inspection of steel parts. It detects any cracks or flaws in the metal. All steel parts undergo this magnetic inspection.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

MY GOODNESS, MY MILK!

By S. K. Kon

This article by a British expert gives a relative assessment of the food values of the milk of various kinds, raw, pasteurised, dried, condensed or skim and may be usefully studied by every citizen in these days of adulteration and scarcity.

Well over four-fifths of pure raw milk from a healthy cow is water; in fact, the total solids amount to only some 12.4 per cent of the weight of the milk. The major solid constituents comprise protein, carbohydrate, fat and major minerals, while vitamins and trace elements are in the minor category. The value of milk as food is due mainly to its content of animal protein of high biological value, its exceptional richness in calcium and its generous supply of vitamin A, riboflavin and other members of the vitamin B complex. The large amount of finely dispersed and well assimilable fat and characteristic carbohydrate, milk sugar, should also be mentioned.

One pint of milk daily supplies seven-eighths of the calcium, over one-quarter of the protein, slightly less than one-third of the riboflavin, and just under one-fifth of the vitamin A recommended for a moderately active man. The contributions for the child are not only larger but more uniform, indicating the special value of milk for the young. But even such calculations do not do full justice to milk because it is seldom taken alone except by the artificially fed baby, and much of its value lies in the ability to supplement other foods. The proteins of milk, for example, enhance the value of the proteins of such staple vegetable foods as cereals and potatoes. A combination of bread and cheese had, when tested on rats, the same biological value, 75.5 as cheese, though bread alone had a value of only 52; similarly a combination of milk and potato had a biological value of 86, almost as high as that of milk, 87, though potato alone had a value of only 71. If the two substances were given separately on alternate days there was no evidence of a supplementary relationship. Old food customs have, it seems, sound wisdom on their side.

It was recently found in the United States that milk is the most important single source of riboflavin in the average American dietary. What is more striking, it was also, before the introduction of enriched bread, the second best source of vitamin B1. Milk can also be, though it seldom is, an important source of vitamin C, one pint supplying some 12 mg., or one-quarter of the very generous recommended allowance for a five-year-old child. The quart of priority milk available to the lactating mother may supply her with as much as 30 per cent of her total daily intake, or with as little as 5 per cent, according to circumstances.

Vitamin Contents

In commercial milk vitamin C is one of the most variable factors, and the consumer seldom gets more than a fraction of the quantity originally present. This is largely due to the induced photo-chemical oxidation of vitamin C by daylight. The effects of exposure to light are quite dramatic. Thus, a pint bottle of milk left on the doorstep in the usual way for half an hour and then placed in the larder loses, by the time it is consumed, fully half of the vitamin C originally delivered by the milkman. There are two ways of preventing this. Exposure to light may be avoided. Cartons, for example, give a good degree of protection. Brown glass bottles would be ideal. Secondly, as oxygen is needed for the action of light its removal from milk would stabilize vitamin C. Much work has been done on this in the United States where it is now a commercial possibility, and even proposition. The amounts of vitamin C involved are far from being negligible. As a matter of fact, in the United States the vitamin C originally present in milk is equal to that supplied by the citrus fruit crop of that country. Even here the 1,000 million gallons of liquid milk drunk last year could have supplied the consumers with 90 tons of vitamin C. In fact, they obtained only a small fraction of this quantity.

In winter there is in milk about 0.1 unit of vitamin D per gram of milk fat. In summer the figure may be five to eight times higher. Though the normal vitamin D content of milk is much too low to be of practical value in the feeding of children, it may be increased, and such enriched milk is most valuable in the prophylaxis of rickets. There are, in the main, three distinct practical methods of producing vitamin D milk—direct irradiation with ultra-violet light, addition of vitamin D concentrates, and the feeding to cows of irradiated yeast. All three methods are used on a large scale in the United States, and the irradiation of milk is increasingly applied in Germany. In this country for some reason, vitamin D milk has never been used to any extent.

Raw milk as it reaches the consumer may be a highly variable product. I should like to compare now the extent of these variations with changes caused by heat treatment and processing of milk.

Pasteurized Milk

Pasteurization is probably the most prevalent treatment of commercial milk supplies. It is done mostly by the holder method, which consists in bringing the milk to 145 to 150 degrees F. and keeping it at this temperature for 30 minutes. It has been definitely established in laboratory experiments that the only nutritive losses suffered by the known constituents of milk are a destruction of some 20 per cent of vitamin C, and of about 10 per cent of vitamin B1. The loss of vitamin C is largely due to previous exposure to light, as milk as it comes from the udder may be pasteurized without any loss. The short-time high-temperature method of pasteurization has recently been officially approved and its use is spreading rapidly; its nutritional effects are even slighter than those of the customary method.

Sterilized Milk

It is in demand in some large centres of population, notably in London and in the Midlands. Such milk is heated to the boiling point of water, and generally higher for varying lengths of time, and this drastic treatment destroys about half the vitamin C and one-third of the vitamin B1 originally present. The biological value of the proteins is also slightly affected.

The concentrated forms of milk are prepared in three different ways. The water may be removed as completely as possible, giving dried milk powder, or it is only partly removed and the condensed product is either sterilized by heat or cane sugar is added to check bacterial growth. The three methods are applied to separated and to full-cream milk.

Dried Full-Cream

Spray-dried milk is obtained by forcing an exceedingly fine spray of milk into a heated chamber where it dries almost instantaneously. The losses in this method of drying are of the same order as in pasteurization, some 20 per cent of vitamin C and 10 per cent of vitamin B1; there takes place, in addition, a slight deterioration in the biological value of the proteins not exceeding 5 per cent for a good quality product. In roller-drying the water is quickly removed from a thin film of milk on steam-heated revolving cylinders, and the dried milk is scraped off by a stationary scraper. High quality roller-dried milk is nutritionally almost equal to spray-dried, but it is less easily soluble in water. As a rule, the destruction of vitamin C is nearer 30 per cent, and the deterioration of the proteins is rather more noticeable. Vitamin A and carotene, vitamin D and riboflavin suffer, as far as is known, no loss in either type of drying. It is also well established that the availability of the calcium is not impaired by the treatment. Normally, full-cream dried milks deteriorate on exposure to air but can be kept for prolonged periods in hermetically sealed containers in an atmosphere of inert gas. New methods of manufacture involving preheating of the milk to 190 degrees F before drying promise to simplify greatly the storage of such powders.

Dried Skim Milk

Cream has proverbially been considered as the most valuable part of milk, and milk from which the fat has been removed has borne a stigma of inferiority. The prejudice against the use of dried skim milk is still persisting, though people ought to know better by now. The absence of fat and of vitamin A make it totally unsuitable as a food for babies and in this country it must be clearly labelled to this effect, as on the familiar tins of household milk. All the other important constituents remain, however, unimpaired, and for that matter, proportionately increased at the expense of the missing fat. The high content of animal protein, calcium and riboflavin makes dried skim milk a most valuable addition to wartime dietaries. If protected from moisture the product keeps almost indefinitely without special packing.

Evaporated

Of the milk products from which water is only partly removed, unsweetened condensed milk, generally known as evaporated, is exposed to the more drastic heat treatment. The concentration itself is carried out 'in vacuo' at relatively low temperature but the milk is then placed in tins which are sealed and sterilized by heat at a temperature of 240 degrees F. Some 60 per cent of vitamin C and 30 to 50 per cent of vitamin B1 are lost, and the digestibility and biological value of the proteins are slightly but definitely decreased. The popularity of evaporated milk in infant feeding shows, however, that, suitably supplemented, it remains a food of outstanding value.

Condensed Milk

Sweetened condensed milk is not exposed to temperatures above the boiling point of water, and frequently the heat treatment is even less drastic. The development of bacteria is checked by sugar added before condensing, and reaching a final concentration of about 40 per cent. The nutritional losses in this form of processing are very small and a good specimen may contain only 15 per cent less vitamin C and 5 to 10 per cent less vitamin B1 than were originally present in the equivalent quantity of raw milk.

Summing up, the changes due to the processing of milk are less than the normal or natural variations in composition of raw product. Another point to remember is that as a rule, the drying and condensing take place when milk is plentiful, in the summer pasture period, and that such preserved milk may, in fact, be nutritionally superior to the raw milk available in winter time.

Vitamins Survive

Some vitamins have the ability to survive for a long time. This has been demonstrated by a test of some barley grains recovered from the tomb of King Tutankhamen, where they were entombed for close on 3,300 years. It may not be entirely correct to speak of vitamins as "surviving," since they are not living things, but merely chemical molecules, but chemical molecules are highly organized structures and can deteriorate under unfavourable conditions.

Barley grains from King Tutankhamen's tomb were tested by the Ministry of Food's Cereal Research Station at St. Albans, England, and were found to contain riboflavin and nicotinic acid, in each case about one-third the amount of fresh barley.

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CURE FROM DIRT

By J. D. RATCLIFF

TYROTHRICIN, ANOTHER WONDER MEDICINE, COMES INTO THE FIELD IN THE WAKE OF PENICILLIN.....

The past decade was one of the most momentous periods in medical history. First came the wonder-working sulphanilamide drugs. Then penicillin edged its way into everyday conversation. Now people are learning another medical word—"tyrothricin"—pronounced tirothry-sin. This new drug, now undergoing wide clinical trials, is an unparalleled weapon against certain types of infection. Besides cleaning up many dangerous soldier wounds, it routs empyema, the horid chest-cavity infection. It heals stubborn carbuncles, boils, angry ulcers, and fights a long list of grievous ailments.

Discovery of tyrothricin was largely the work of Rene J. Dubos, a French-born research man working at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York. Dubos was fretting about a fact tha worried research men for half a century: How does soil destroy the microbes that kill men? How is it that within a short time after a victim of plague and tuberculosis is buried the microbes which killed the man have themselves been destroyed?

Success Achieved

Research men had made good guesses. Certain microbes in the soil destroy all organic matter—all living matter. Since disease bacteria are organic matter, it was probable that they, too, were attacked by soil bacteria. In other words, good microbes killed bad microbes. This idea had persisted since Pasteur's day. But a clump of soil the size of a pea might contain as many of 50 million organisms—how could the microbes of goodwill be identified?

Dubos filled three tumblers with soil. Every day he watered them with cultures of violent microbe death—one tumbler getting the pneumonia bacteria, another the streptococci which inflame throats and poison wounds; the third, staphylococci, the pus-forming bacteria. His logic was reasonable. If the soil did contain specific pneumococci-destroying microbes, the best method of finding them was to feed them their favourite fodder. Thus fed, they would thrive and increase until they could be readily found. For months, each tumbler was watered daily with bacteria cultures.

Finally, Dubos dropped a pinch of soil from one of the tumblers into each of eight test tubes containing milky cultures of pneumococci. Barely an hour had passed when the tubes became water-clear—something was destroying the pneumonia microbes! Under his microscope Dubos saw a pneumonia microbe; attached to it was a newcomer—a rod-shaped microbe. Within a minute or so the pneumonia microbe dissolved. But the triumphant, rod-shaped microbe remained. It had utterly destroyed the pneumonia bacterium that had sent so many millions of people to premature graves.

Magic Cures

Dubos identified this microbe as common-soil bacterium, 'Bacillus brevis.' The chemical it secreted to destroy other bacteria was tyrothricin. As a microbe destroyer, this chemical was incredibly potent. You could inject enough pneumococci into the lining of a mouse's abdominal cavity to kill it 10,000 times over. But if you also injected one ten-millionth of an ounce of tyrothricin—the mouse lived! And one ten-millionth of an ounce is less than the amount of pencil lead used when you sign your name.

Tyrothricin was found to be head and shoulders above any other anti-microbe agent. But it couldn't be injected into the blood it destroyed red cells so rapidly that it killed experimental animals. And it couldn't be given by mouth, since it was not absorbed by stomach or intestines. Then clinical men suggested that it might work in body cavities. Perhaps it could be used to kill all the germs in the mastoid cavity after surgery, and be helpful in suppressing bladder, sinus, or chest-cavity infections, as well as surface infections such as boils, carbuncles and ulcers.

Laboratory tests proved them to be right. One of the first patients was a man who had suffered for fourteen years from an angry leg ulcer. All treatment had failed. Tyrothricin was sprayed on the sore. Within a day the wound was free of all bacteria. It was completely healed in three weeks Next a woman with an infected finger; the wound had been discharging for eight months. After tyrothricin irrigations the finger was healed within a week. Another woman had an infection which had spread through the bony structure at the roof of the mouth. Tyrothricin suppressed the infection in a few hours.

Special Points

This new drug had one tremendous point in its favour. Action of the sulphanilamide drugs is inhabited by the presence of body fluids. Tyrothricin works in the presence of serum, urine, pus or saliva.

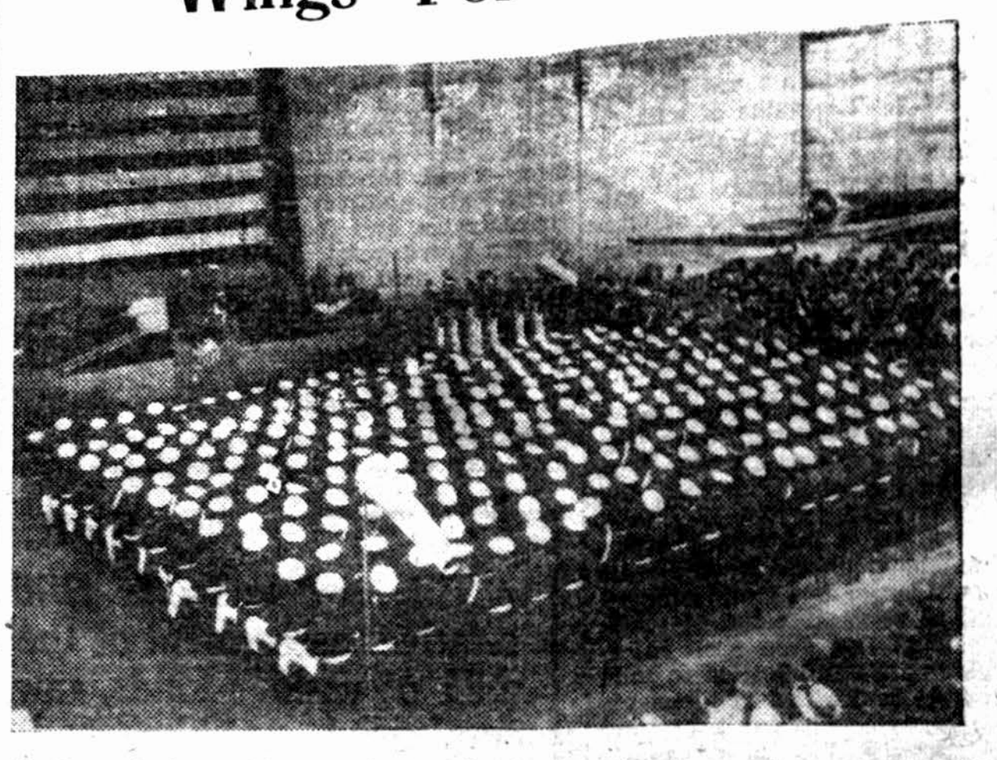
Empyema was the next disease tried. In this sickness microbes invade the chest cavity, usually following pneumonia or flu. In severe cases the microbes may perforate lungs, stomach, or other organs—with fatal results. Even when such perforation doesn't occur, the infection may persist for years, and drainage tubes must be kept in the chest until it is checked. In treating this sickness with tyrothricin, a minute amount is introduced into the chest via the drainage tubes. It acts with surprising swiftness, often sterilizing the chest in a few hours.

Tyrothricin, it was found, wouldn't kill all kinds of microbes any more than one key will open all doors. But it was sure death for pneumococci, streptococci, staphylococci and others. Pharmaceutical houses are now manufacturing the drug. They grow the soil bacterium in large bottles; the drug is extracted from these cultures.

Tyrothricin is nearly one hundred per cent successful in treating carbuncles, ulcers, and abscesses. It has turned in good results in eighty per cent of the infected-sinus cases where it was tried, and appears to work two times out of three in middle-ear infections. When it is sprayed on operative wounds or applied to dressings, it reduces fever, minimizes swelling, and eliminates the need for frequent dressings.

While tyrothricin in no way supplants the sulphanilamide drugs or penicillin, it has some overwhelming advantages. It causes no toxic reactions, and it isn't expensive or difficult to administer like penicillin. It works on dozens of troublesome ailments for which medicine has never had an efficient weapon. So its place in physicians' bags and on hospital shelves is assured.

Wings For Victory



Some of the 853 members of the graduating class of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point receive pilot's wings from Lieutenant General BARTON K. YOUNT, Commanding General at graduating exercises in June. There is the largest class in the history of the Military Academy. (U. S. O. W. I.)

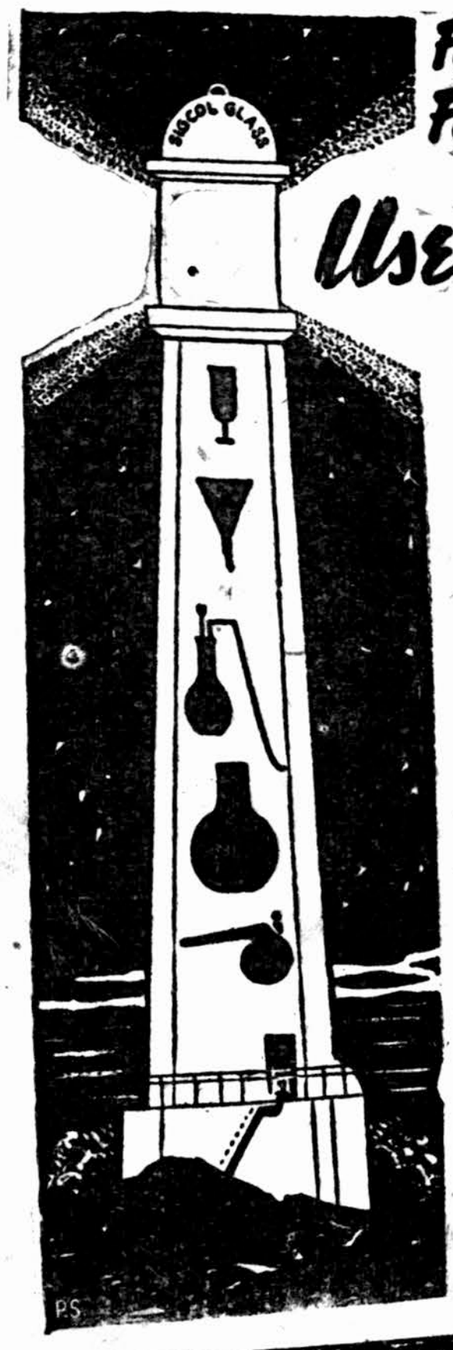
The Most Abused Journalist of the World

(Continued from Page 3)

masquerade in the garb of sobriety and responsibility.' The former makes the profession live and thrilling, the latter invests it with deadening monotony and sickening stolidity. If journalists have ever to face elections, 'dreadful' Pearsons will any day sweep the polls against the 'responsible Toms.'

Twice Came To India

Pearson is a very widely travelled man. He is extremely competent and hard working. Once from Australia he came to India and wanted to interview Gandhiji, who had always been a source of news and interesting 'write-up' to foreign correspondents. At that time Gandhiji was in jail and so he could not meet him. Two years later, he again came to India, when Gandhiji was passing through the ordeal of a fast, and Pearson again missed him. One can, at least, imagine what Pearson would have written after meeting Gandhiji. He would have assailed the British raj in India and would have told some real things about this country, apart from sadhus, elephants, mosquitoes and rajas about whom they know so much due to the 'kind courtesy' of anti-Indian crusaders. But it is difficult to anticipate what Gandhiji would have thought of Pearson. Would he have called him an 'embellisher' of truth, and a 'decorater' of facts or a gallant crusader and a valiant journalist?



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CRITICAL STAGE IN POTSDAM TALKS

DIVERGENCE OVER ISSUE OF GERMAN FRONTIERS

Soviet Demand On Turkey: "Big Three" To Discuss Control Of Dardanelles

POTSDAM, July 21. (Reuter): Both Britain and the United States are believed to be anxious to settle with Russian statesmen the eartern and south-eastern frontiers of Germany, and are thought to favour the boundaries existing before the invasion of Austria and annexation of parts of Czechoslovakia.

There are, however, unconfirmed suggestions that the Russian Delegation may wish to defer this question until a later date for settlement directly between themselves and the Germans.

CRITICAL STAGE REACHED

The American delegation to the "Big Three" Conference to-day authorised a statement declaring that "the Conference is going ahead and much serious business has been done."

Coming within 72 hours of the earlier declaration that the "Big Three" were meeting regularly, to-day's announcement not only discloses the extent of progress of the talks, but indicates that the discussions are now in their most critical stage, writes Denis Martin, Reuter's special correspondent.

There is now little room for doubt that the future of Germany is at the head of the Conference problems, and that the "Big Three" are grappling with difficulties that extend not only to the ruined Reich, but to Europe as a whole. This is confirmed by the disclosure that reparations experts are taking prominent part in the talks and that President Truman had summoned Admiral Emerys Land, the United States War Shipping Administrator posthaste to the Conference.

Another official announcement to-day stated that Lieut-General Lucius B. Clay, Deputy to General Eisenhower on the Group Control Council, dined with President Truman last night.

MAJOR ISSUES.

It is now possible to examine major German issues in the order in which they probably are being dealt with by the "Big Three".

They are:

OCCUPATION:—A common basis of action in the occupation of Germany. All political observers in the German Capital are convinced that the "Big Three" are still attempting to iron out the vast differences of policy and outlook that have developed with surprising rapidity in the Russian, British and American areas of occupation.

REPARATIONS:—A common policy in respect of the aims of occupation and the terms of reparations. In consideration of this problem the "Big Three" have come face to face with two conflicting views.

The Germans cannot pay reparations in money or in kind unless German industry, State machinery and a measure of market trade are restored. On the other hand, no reparations will ever come out of the Reich if it is deindustrialised to avoid any possible danger of a further German war.

BASIC NEEDS MUST BE MET.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT:—At the present time the Military Government of Germany in the American and British zones is virtually at a standstill awaiting further directives on policy from the "Big Three."

It is pointed out that a Military Government is still a Government and that decisions not to provide food, transport, fuel and other basic commodities from outside do not free it from the responsibility of meeting the basic needs of the Germans in some way or another.

NEW GERMANY:—The need for an agreement on what will constitute post-war Germany.

SOVIET DEMAND ON TURKEY

Russia is about to realize an ambition dating from the time of Peter the Great—free passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean—says a United Press of America cable from New York.

Moscow has made no secret of its intention to end Turkish control of

(Continued on Page 14)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, July 21.

Previous Closing	22.87
Today's Opening	22.90
Difference	+03
Today's Closing	22.86
Diference	—01

LATEST BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 21.

Silver	136 5
Gold	78 14

Potsdam Prospects

WASHINGTON, July 21. (U.P.I.): Writing in "Journal American", Mr. Karl Von Wiegand, the influential American commentator, says of the Potsdam prospects:—

"THE U.S.A. HAS RELATIVELY LITTLE AT STAKE AT POTSDAM BUT BRITAIN HAS HER ENTIRE EMPIRE AT STAKE. IT WILL BE A TOUGH GAME SINCE RUSSIA IS A POTENTIAL MENACE TO THE EMPIRE."

Talks Still On Political Level

POTSDAM, July 21. (Reuter): The "Big Three" met daily as from Tuesday, it is officially announced from the American delegation to-night.

The sessions averaged three hours each day. The Foreign Secretaries are working on a similar basis and numerous committees and sub-committees are at work.

STILL ON POLITICAL LEVEL.

POISDAM, July 21. (U.P.A.): The "Big Three" Conference continued behind a curtain of complete secrecy to-day but there were indications that it still is confined to political questions and has not entered the military stage which had been expected, writes Merriman Smith, United Press of America White House correspondent.

Just what political questions were being considered was anybody's guess and the chief indication that the military phase has not yet come was the fact that the Marshal Georgi Konstantinovitch Zukhav, commanding Russian forces in the Soviet zone of Germany, has not yet been called into the discussions.

Soviet informants said it was certain Zukhov would be called in the moment discussion of the complicated military problems facing Premier Josef Stalin, President Truman of the United States and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, begins.

This was the fifth day of the conference proper and it was believed that fair progress was being made considering the fact that the early stages of the parleys were taken up largely with questions of preparing the agenda.

SHORT RECESS.

LONDON, July 21. (Reuter): The "Big Three" meeting may be interrupted at least temporarily towards the end of the next week, so that the Prime-Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill and the Labour Party Leader, Mr. Clement Attlee can return to hear the results of the British General Election next Thursday. This is the view of informed quarters in London, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, although there is still no official confirmation of it.

It is thought unlikely that their return, and possibly the return home at the same time of President Harry Truman and Generalissimo Stalin, will bring the whole conference to a stop, though it is hoped that by then major decisions will have been taken and details can be left for experts to work out.

According to Merriman Smith, United Press of America White House correspondent. There was no confirmation of reports trat the conference may be delayed by a trip to London by the British Prime Minister next week—to be on hands when the results of Britain's recent general election are disclosed. Many Britons here, however, believed that Mr. Churchill will make a short trip home and that the "Big Three" discussions will be postponed while he is away.

Messages from Washington and Berlin say that the Soviet request for an American loan may be President Truman's bargaining point to ask M. Stalin to declare war upon Japan.

Japan Faces Financial Collapse

LONDON, July 21. (Reuter): The Japanese news agency states that the Finance Minister, Hirose Toyosaku "frankly admitted the threat of vicious inflation confronting the economic life of Japan", in an interview published prominently in the Tokyo Press to-day.

Toyosaku, however, expressed confidence that "such a danger could effectively be checked by the financial authorities in co-operation with the public."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary Supplement

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" will publish a special supplement along with its issue of August 5 in honour of the centenary of the birthday of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the founder of this journal.

Price For U.S. Concessions

Truman May Ask For Russian Entry Into War Against Japan

LONDON, July 21. (U.P.I.): President Truman may ask Generalissimo Stalin to join the war against Japan in return for the huge financial and other American aid to Russia.

This is reported by Mr. Robert Waithman, "News Chronicle" Washington correspondent, this morning.

Mr. Waithman writes: "Most of the popular current guesses—advanced by, among others, one of the correspondentsc who accompanied and presumably talked with President Truman on the voyage across the Atlantic—is that the first proposition the President will put up will be 'the billions dollars of American aid to be balanced against military aid in the Pacific.'

President Truman is reported to be asking for Russian entry into the war against Japan in order to end it quickly as a price of the considerable American concessions to Russia. The recent visits to Washington and Moscow of the Chinese Premier, Dr. T. V. Soong, are considered to fit into this picture."

Security Demanded From "Independent"

NAGPUR, July 21 (U. P. I.) The C. P. and Berar Government served to-day two notices on Mr. W. G. Sheorey as Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Independent", an English weekly, asking him to deposit on or before August 4, two securities aggregating to Rs. 1,500 under the Press Emergency Powers Act

The securities have been demanded for the publication of an article in the "Independent" which is a reproduction of an article entitled, "Settling Accounts," published in the "Forum", Bombay, in its issue of April 29 last.

For DOCTORS ONLY.

FRESH STOCKS OF BENCARD'S PRODUCTS FROM LONDON.

GREENOSAN TABLETS.

Greenosan, an extract of spinach and fruit, is a perfectly balanced combination of all the essential Vitamins and mineral salts including iron and copper, having the following composition per gramme (three tablets):

Chlorophyll 1 cg. Iron 3 cgs.
Vitamin A approx. 100 international units.
Vitamin C approx. 80 international units.
Vitamin P and the J factor.
Vitamin B1, B2, D, E, and H in effective quantities. Salts of Cu, Ca, Mn, Mg., and K: Lecithin 1 cg. and Iodine 0.005%.

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1. Hypovitaminosis (all conditions.
2. Routine use throughout PREGNANCY.
3. Most cases of ANAEMIA including Chronic Arthritis
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5. Surgical Tuberculosis with severe secondary anaemia.
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7. Skin Diseases.

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King Leopold's Fate To Be Decided Soon

Belgian Govt. To Introduce Motion Urging Him To Abdicate

BRUSSELS, July 21, (Reuter): Drastic steps to force a decision in the protracted struggle over the position of King Leopold of the Belgians are expected at the Belgian Parliament's next session on Tuesday. The Government is likely to introduce a motion urging the King to abdicate, cables Patrick Crose, Reuter's correspondent.

This move which would bring all the Government's constitutional powers to bear is the latest in the rush of developments which began only three days ago when the conflict, after weeks of private negotiations, was first raised in open Parliamentary debate and which culminated yesterday in the Prime Minister Dr. Achille van Acker's statement before Parliament putting the Government's case against the King's return.

"I consider he was not a traitor", Dr. van Acker said, "but having believed in German victory, he committed so many mistakes that it remains only for him to efface himself."

Two very conflicting propositions had been put to the King during the war, Dr. Van Acker disclosed. They were:

A suggestion that he should become "The King of Maquis" while awaiting a chance to get to Britain, which the King refused.

A plan for setting up a German military regime in Belgium after the war with German control of Belgian foreign policy, currency and customs, which was discussed when King Leopold saw Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

Declaring that war had placed the King face to face "with responsibility too heavy for his shoulders" the Premier described the King's present indecision as a state in which he was "torn between various influences which led him to change his opinion several times a day."

The threat that a general strike or "any other means within the people's power" should be used to prevent the King from taking independent action was uttered by one Socialist deputy during the orderly debate which followed the Premier's statement. Referring to the Bill passed in both the Houses of the Belgian Parliament last Wednesday that the King could only return to the throne with Parliament's sanction, the Deputy said such measures were the only answer if the King were to return ignoring this law.

The debate will be resumed on Tuesday to give party leaders a chance to examine a dossier containing all evidence on which Dr. Van Acker's statement was based.

Petain's Trial Opens Tomorrow

PARIS, July 20 (Reuter): The trial of Philippe Petain, the 69-year old Marshal of France, on the double charge of plotting against the internal security of the State and of intelligence with the enemy, will open as arranged on Monday without any postponement, it was stated in official quarters to-night.

U. K. C. C. Not To Be Liquidated

LONDON, July 20, (Reuter): Rumours that United Kingdom Commercial Corporation would soon be liquidated are officially denied, says Reuter. "V-E Day" automatically ended some of the activities of the U. K. C. C. But official policy is that the U.K.C.C. shall continue its remaining work. One of its branches, namely the U.M.C.C. in Spain is being voluntarily liquidated and a Liquidator was appointed three weeks ago.

QUIT ORDER ON KISAN WORKERS

MADRAS, July 21. (U.P.I.): Mr. R. Amrithlingam, a Kisan leader of the Tanjore District, has been ordered by the Madras Government to quit the District of Tanjore.

A similar order has also been served on Mr. C. Kandaswami, Vice-President of the Tamil Nad Kisan Sabha and the Tanjore District Organiser of the Communist Party of India.

BARODA, July 20: The Budget session of the Baroda Assembly will commence on July 23. The session is expected to last for a week.

IS EIRE A REPUBLIC?

ANTI-DE VALERA CIRCLES HOPE TO ESTABLISH MONARCHY

(From Our Correspondent)
DUBLIN, July 20

Is Eire a Republic or not? The answer to this question, as far as one can ascertain, is that she is as much a Republic as she has been for the last seven years under her 1937 Constitution, and the King of England is not the King of Southern Ireland. But things do not appear to be quite as simple as all that; for, apparently, there seem to be many people in Eire who had no idea that they had acquired a Republican status. The Opposition Party in the Dail is banking on this situation.

A question of more importance and of more interest, however, is whether Eire still is and intends to remain a member of the British Commonwealth. Available evidence on this question is very conflicting and all that one can say is: "She may be and she may not be." A Government spokesman, expressing the official viewpoint, assured me that Eire is not one of the Commonwealth of Nations, but she would continue to be associated with the British Commonwealth in certain specific fields. She would continue certain usages largely out of deference to the sentiments held in the other part of Ireland meaning thereby the six counties known as Ulster all the world over.

"DICTIONARY REPUBLIC"

A topical question is whether the Irish Republican Army is dangerously active again. The answer to this is emphatically 'No'. Anglo-American newspaper reports about this appear to have been very greatly exaggerated on the whole. The question of the assassination threat to De Valera was first mentioned by De Valera himself in the Dail when he declared that he would retain the power to intern terrorists if necessary.

In opposition quarters—helped very considerably by the reactionary conservative press of Britain under the able leadership of the "Daily Sketch"—De Valera is accused of playing politics with an ulterior motive in this regard. But no one in the whole of Eire is seriously alarmed about the possible activities of some 200 armed gunmen who might, at most, have some 2,000 passive supporters in the whole of Eire, as shown during the last general elections. Peaceful Dubliners smile indulgently at those scare-stories about a small die-hard band of men who still believe that the partition of Ireland should be ended by violence, whereas the Eire Government and deputies believe the opposite.

Dubliners also laugh heartily and goodnaturedly at their old-young Republic which could probably claim to be the only nation ever to become a Republic without knowing it. The comment in the "Dail" and other newspapers has, nevertheless, been fierce and caustic. The Irish Independent Opposition Party paper called it a "Dictionary Republic."

The "Evening Mail" calls it a "Hidden Republic". The pro-British 'Irish Times' designated it a "Phantom Republic." It adds that De Valeras attempted definition of a Republic is as elusive as the definition of a square root minus one. Perhaps this gives some idea of this perplexing Republican picture which is clarified, in its own way, by the Irish Press.

STILL MEMBER OF COMMONWEALTH?

The De Valera Party paper gives the official Government case which merely says that everyone already knows Eire is a Republic. It refers to Eire's constitution without adding anything by way of explanation. But, be that as it may, the status of Eire is exactly what it was in 1937, when the United Kingdom Government, after consideration of Eire's new Constitution, still recognised it as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The eternal bone of contention, of course, is the question of partition, Eire maintaining that, without six counties, she has only got one arm instead of two and until the whole matter is solved, it is more or less futile to discuss Eire's political future or her exact status in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Speaking in the Dail, last night, De Valera said it would be useless to try conciliate those Ulstermen who opposed a United Ireland. "Our whole history has proved conciliation impossible . I hope, whether it is in our time or when we are gone, that there will be no people in this country so foolish as to proceed along that course. It is a fatal course."

IRELAND'S STAND

De Valera said it was in the interest of both Britain and Ireland, who shared spiritual as well as material interests, to co-operate as closely as mutual sovereignty allowed. "But all that possibility is prevented by the unnatural partition of our country. The partition is an obstacle to a comprehensive defence policy. So long as it continues, Eire will have to rely, as now, on keeping out of wars. But a united Ireland can have a different approach. Our rights here do not arise from British law. We stand on our rights as a nation to have our own independence and have our own laws. On that basis and no other any British Law in our Constitution was passed. So far as Britain is concerned, all Eire's laws can do is to indicate that our rights are no longer going to be interfered with."

THE KING FOR IRELAND?

The latest development, according to anti-De Valera circles, is that if one or two new political parties, launched in Dublin, is ever voted into power, Eire will have a king. These reports say that under the constitution of the first party, any "worthy citizen" of 35, or more, will be eligible for a monarchy, and could become the first native King of Ireland since Rory O'Connor died 500 years ago. The brains behind this new party with the high-sounding title of Confederation of Reconstructive Effort, is Jerry Twohig. From County Cork, he polled 225 votes in the recent local elections and became a member of the Urban District Council. The leader of the Second Party—the National Democratic Party—is likely to be Doctor Patrick McCartan who won a good third in last month's Eire Presidential Election. Young McCartan was a member of the revolutionary Irish Republican Brotherhood. He toured the United States in order to enlist sympathy for fighting for Irish freedom. In their foreign policy, both the parties will be in favour of the Empire. Twohig said: "I do not like Republics. They have been a failure everywhere."

SATYAMURTI MEMORIAL

C. Rajagopalachariar's Appeal For Funds For Engineering College

MADRAS, July 21 (API): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. K. Sanjeeva Rao, Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission are among the signatories to an appeal issued from Simla for a memorial to the late Mr. S. Satyamurti.

The memorial which is supported by a number of prominent citizens from South India states:

"We appeal to the public of the Madras Presidency to co-operate in organising a fitting memorial for the late Sri Satyamurti in the shape of a first-rate engineering college into which admission can be secured on the ground of merit without reference to religion, class or community. We suggest a provisional committee consisting of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Sri K. Srinivasan ("The Hindu") and Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu (ex-Mayor) to hold the funds and take further steps."

Masani On Debacle Of Anti-Fascism

Suggests Methods By Which India Can Escape Totalitarianism

AHMEDABAD, July 21. (A.P.I.): "If the destruction of Fascism was what the war was really fought for, then it has been fought in vain", declared Mr. M. R. Masani, inaugurating the Ahmedabad branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs this evening. "Already it is beginning to be realised that Fascism has been refused to be a war casualty and has in fact spread far and wide during the past six years."

The speaker referred to Pandit Jawaharlal's remarks at Simla the other day that Fascism "might grow again in any country other than in Germany under some other name" and proceeded to point out that in fact this process had already taken place.

Honest anti-Fascists in the west were now one by one admitting that their cause had collapsed and western intellectuals were reverting, some to Christianity, some to neo-Brahminism and some to conservatism. In his latest book "the Yogi and the Commissar", Arthur Koestler had declared that if he had to choose between living under a political commissar or a blimp, he would unhesitatingly choose blimp.

DOUBLE STANDARD OF MORALITY.

There were others who called themselves anti-Fascists who chose the alternative of apologising for totalitarianism. A double standard of morality had been instituted, one for Germany and Japan and other for Russia. If the Russians fought well, it was because they knew what they were fighting for; whereas if the Germans and Japanese fought equally bravely, that was because they did not know what they were doing.

There was a section of the press whose attitude was not to discuss whether Russian policy was right or wrong, but to endeavour to make it appear right, even where, as in the case of China, the integrity and independence of one of our Asiatic neighbours was at stake. "The tragedy is", continued Mr. Masani, "that the men of Munich are not any longer on the right but on the so-called left. When Sudetanland was annexed by Germany, a howl went up from them. When Carpathian Ruthenia is annexed by Russia, not a voice among them goes up in protest".

Analysing the causes of the debacle of anti-Fascism, the speaker drew attention to the misreading of the Fascist phenomenon by the bulk of the Socialist and Marxist movement. Mechanically applying the economic interpretation of history, these circles had misconstrued Fascism to be the final aggressive phase of capitalism. It was not till recently that a more realistic understanding of this new menace was achieved by writers like Peter Drucker in his "End of Economic Man" and James Burnham in the "Managerial Revolution", who pointed out that Fascism was as anti-capitalist as Socialism, but on a different plane. Fascism in fact was not only an economic, but a psychological and emotional phenomenon. It arose out of a sense of loneliness and insecurity and the desire for dominating leadership on the part of the common man in the west. This complex had been aptly described by Erich Fromm as the fear of freedom, in an enlighting book of that name. There was no doubt that the system of largescale industry and mass production which had created a huge economic machine much beyond the control of the common man and almost beyond his understanding was responsible for this obsession which was a root cause of totalitarianism, whether it functioned under the label of Hitlerism or of Stalinism.

Another cause of the failure of anti-Fascism was that it had not considered the problem of ends and means and had adopted the same weapon of violence on which Fascism had thrived.

Gandhiji had foretold the result as far back as 1939, when he prophesied that those who fought Hitler with arms would end up by imitating him.

TRIPLE PLANK.

The speaker then proceeded to lay down three essential planks of genuine anti-totalitarianism. The first was the fullest development of the human personality and the defence of individual liberty against encroachments of the State. The second was the inallienable right of all nations to freedom and equality with other nations and the rejection of imperialism, whether British, American or Russian, as well as of the U.N.C.I.O. which was born at San Francisco and which stood for a perpetuation of white domination over the coloured peoples. The third plank in the anti-totalitarian programme was the adherence to clean weapons and the rejection of violence and falsehood as instruments of either domestic or international policy.

"Such anti-totalitarianism cannot be expected" concluded Mr. Masani, "to become a mass movement in the countries of the west which were travelling at different speeds along the managerial road, though individuals like Arthur Koestler will no doubt endeavour to plant 'oases in the desert'. India, however, which has a tradition of non-violence and which has so far not gone through its industrial revolution, can hope to escape this contagion. If we can develop our economy along lines of decentralisation and if we can stop militarism and dictatorship from raising their heads in India, we can yet hope to lead the world on to the next phase of human advance".

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 12, 2001
Muslim: Sabban 12, 1364
Parsi: Behman 22, 1314
Sunrise: 7-12 a.m., Sunset 8-18 p.m.
Hightide: 11-42, 22-53
Lowtide: 4-35, 17-32

To-day's Engagements

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS: Seventeenth annual general meeting at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagon.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thirukkural' Class, 3-30 p.m. at Sangham premises, by Mr. Sundaresa Iyer.

MANDVI CONGRESS: Spinning demonstration at 8-30 a.m. at Shree Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Mahajanvadi, Tantanpura Street, Khadak.

ALIGARH OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting at Khilafat House at 5-30 p.m.

3 ARTS SPECIAL MEETING: At 8-30 p.m., at Anjuman Islam, Bori Bunder, to hear Razia Begum of Delhi, who will chant Naat Hamd, Haqqani, etc. Entry by vouchers from Atiya Begum and Council.

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Extraordinary general meeting of General Body at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalava Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Vocal music by Khan Saheb Faiyazkhan of Baroda, Wag Hall, Kandewadi, 9-30 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, KAKADWADI: At 8 p.m. (S.T.) Shri Pandit Vijayshankerji will speak on "Fountain Head of Knowledge."

FORT RAYA SAMAJ: Pandit Yajnadothaji will speak at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir Hall, 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

DR. K. M. KARANDE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Meeting of Committee at 5-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) in Dr. K. M. Karande's Dispensary, Chikalwadi, Bombay 7.

BOMBAY SWEEPERS' UNION: Annual general meeting July 22 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Khodidas Somchand Waghola the President of the Union, at Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL: A special general meeting at 9-30 a.m. at Matunga Premier School, to elect president and members of the Managing Committee.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Meeting re: V. K. Nayanar Memorial Fund, Podar College, Matunga today (Sunday), 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg. opp. Flora Fountain pubic lecture on "Can The Dead Communicate?" at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: "Private and commercial telegrams to and from Rumania are now admitted:

SRI KRISHNA GANA SABHA MATUNGA: Sangeetha Boopathi, Sri Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer, Vocal Sri R. K. Venkatarama Sastri, Violin Sri Tumiyam Venkatarama Iyar, Mridangam at the South Indian Education Society Hall, Matunga, at 5-25 p.m. (S.T.)

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, JEWISH CENTRE: A class in First Aid to the injured every Sunday from today (22nd July) from 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. in the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, Byculla, Class in Home Nursing from 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. There will be a series of about 12 lecture each. No fees.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmchari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Summumbonum Coveted even by everfree", in English at 6-30 p.m. at Cullandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the P.W.A. at 5 p.m. at the Deodhar School of Indian Music, opposite Opera House. Agenda will be:—A short story: "Under The Shadow of Death" by the famous Urdu story-writer, Krishan Chander. Poems by Jagdeesh Sethi (film actor) and Sardar Jafri. A Chinese story (in English) of the famous authoress Ting Ling of the Lu Hsun University, Yenan. Story by Quddus Sahbai-"Water Carrier"

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Meeting at 5-0 p.m. (N.S.T.) at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35 Harvey Road, Chowpaty, when Mr. K. V. Soman Shastri will speak on "Muhurta"

BUDDHA SOCIETY: At 10 a.m. at "Anand Vihara', near Bombay Central Station Mr. K. A. Padhye on "Schools of Philosophical Thought at the time of Lord Buddha".

IN AID OF KARNATAK SANGH BUILDING FUND

A variety entertainment programme of vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. Gangubai Hangal and Mrs. Lalita Venkatram and dance by Miss Damayanti Joshi in aid of the Building Fund of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay at 4 p.m. at Sunderabai Hall, Queens Road, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur. Admission by tickets.

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY ART SILK PRODUCERS: By an amending Notification published in the Gazette of India dated Saturday the Controller General of Civil Supplies has now directed all producers of art silk fabrics to furnish to the Deputy Controller General of Civil Supplies (Headquarters), 1st Marine Street, Bombay, detailed information in a prescribed form as regards various particulars relating to the business carried on by them, on or before July 31, 1945.

Today Hundi Koris 374 8. 375/8 Silver Rupees 138.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY JULY 22.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E), 8-30 Mixed Melodies, 8-50 News (M), 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 V. M. Hindalkar. 9-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Susheela Tembe. 11-45 Todi-ek-Prakar. 12-45 p.m. News (M). 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H). 1-0 J. L. Ranade. 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music. 2-30 Children's Half-Hour. 4-20 Children's Programme. 5-0 At Your Request. 5-55 Locals and Weather. 6-0 Mike Steps Out. 6-45 Kalyani. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Matters of Moment. 6-50 P. G. Parab (Sitar). 7-15 V. M. Hindalekar. 7-30 J. L. Ranade. 8-0 Kalyani. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Playing Something. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Films and Musicians. 10-0 B. B. C. Sym Orchestra.

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Starring:—
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P. F. PITHAWALA
SHAHNAWAZ &
MUMTAZ ALI

Produced by:—
M. I. DHARAMSEY

Directed by:—
JAIRAJ

Lyrics:—
NARENDRA

Story, Scenario and Dialogues:—
B. C. VERMA

Music:—
ARUN KUMAR

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10 A. M. to 12 Noon & 4 to 6 P. M.

10 MIGHTY WEEK

Golden Page from the History of Mugals

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ASHOK KUMAR,
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CHANDRAMOHAN,
SHAH NAWAZ.

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Reservation
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PRAFUL Pictures' Social Musical

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SITARA, DAMUANNA.

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Director CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

AJIT Release

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
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Advance Booking:
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Direction: VIJAY BHATT
Art: KANU DESAI
Starring: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR

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Mat. at 1 on Fri., Sat., Sun.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

Many requests have been received by us to give this time the most popular of all the Competitions, viz., the Detective Competition as it appeals to all, young as well as the old, of both sexes. For those taking part in our competitions this is a good opportunity of putting their observation power and detective faculties to good and profitable use, as one stands to earn a considerable sum of money on spending only eight annas per Entry.

In the two sets of illustrations those marked A B C..... depict the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the set numbered 1, 2, 3. Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday the 1st of August, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper cut approximately to the size of the Coupon.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 1ST AUGUST 1945

DETECTIVE COMPETITION 22/7/45

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

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Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

DETECTIVE COMPETITION
22/7/45

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ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 1ST AUGUST 1945.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Sikh matches for two sisters one Lady Doctor age 24, the other matriculate, age 18|19, both highly accomplished, beautiful, melodicus songsters, well-versed in every type of household work, belong to high Sikh family, very well connected. The matches may not be from one family, should ordinarily possess good health, education or means of support, cultured. Poor family no bar. Write with details: Box No. 8901, "Bombay Chronicle."

We suggest Princes, I.C.S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage. 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (1) Senior persons with organising ability to take charge at the Head Office to organise departments and sales of any of the following products—sugar and confectionery, pharmaceuticals, paper and stationery, starch and starch products, foreign liquor; and sales assistants and travelling salesmen with experience in any of the above products. (2) Senior people with organising and business ability, having extensive experience of managing factories with headquarters at the factory or at a distance. In both the above cases preference to gentlemen with impressive personality and over six years' experience. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience with salaries drawn against posts held, and minimum salary acceptable, to Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Last date of receiving applications 19th August, 1945. (4152)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Divetol Powder, specific for Diabetes cures in a short time. Apply for booklet with -/3/- Dr. R. L. Sinha, Reg. Vaid Sevasamiti Hospital, Ganesh Ganj, Lucknow. (8568)

K. V. R.'s Diabetes medicine most reliable and guaranteed. Injections not necessary. Money refunded if cure not effected. Ramlah Moyyeru, Attili Post, (West Godavari). (7827)

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse. Combined treatment Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop.' Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent Cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine" (regd.) Rs. 25-12. No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman, Baliabhanga (Faridpur). (8859)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Licensed Customs Agents undertake to solve any kind of clearing and forwarding problems with promptness and sincerity. Communicate with: India Mercantile Agency, 6, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta. 8752

Gas & Electric Welding of every descriptions undertaken Karbogaz Manufactory, Gas Plants Manufacturers and Repairers, 4-8, Duncan Road. Phone 40910, Bombay—8. (8789)

AGENCIES WANTED

Want to import all sorts of American and British goods. We accept agencies and Banianships. Please write with full particulars to—Tandan Bros., 3, Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta. 8733

ASTROLOGICAL

Your Future 5 Questions Rs. 1-8. Life-reading Rs. 10. Fortune Moscot Rs. 100. Horserace Tips Rs. 50. Remit. Sudharakjoshi Chamarajanagar 8785

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Buy always our rich special cotton Calculation. Fee Rs. 10. Apply Fulgallywalla Joshi, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (8892)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores:

Nomenclature	Quantity	Location
Formaldehyde (40% aqueous solution) Formaline	90,596 lbs.	Lahore.

The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to availability and the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, which can be seen in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas, and Director of Disposals, New Delhi, Authority to inspect at site can be obtained from Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-302|CHM" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi and reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 10-8-1945. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20-8-45. Delivery of the stores will BE EX-SITE and removal should be completed by 10-9-45. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rate to be quoted per pound. (4123)

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of Aluminium Powder, lying at the places mentioned below:—

S. N.	SIZE OF THE POWDER.	QUANTITY (TONS)	LOCATION
1.	Heavy size 36|120	15	Kirkee
2.	Heavy size 8|120	25	"
3.	Heavy size 120	14	"
4.	Heavy Grade I size 8|36	36	"
5.	Granulated Heavy size 36|120	5	Khamaria Jubbulpore.
6.	Heavy size 25|100	5	—do—
7.	Heavy size 8|36	25	—do—

The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the condition of contract laid down in form Con. 117. Samples and condition of sale can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-304|NFR" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi and reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on 6-8-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20-8-45. Delivery of the store will be ex-site removal should be completed by 10-9-45.

Tenders will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted separately per ton for each item. 3967

NOTICE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of optical components suitable for range finding and consisting of covers Range Finder, Eyepiece Adapters, Lenses, Micrometer Heads, Prisms, Telescope bodies, Lever Arc Spindles etc. etc.

The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117. The full list of components with the quantities available and conditions of contract can be seen at the offices of Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) located at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi, Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi. Stores are lying at the Ordnance Depot, Rawalpindi, and may be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi on request.

Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-1112|MSC" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi and reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 17-8-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 31-8-45. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 15-9-45. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rate to be quoted separately per number for each item. (4154)

MENSO GOVT REGD

MENSO

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage. LIBERTY best birth control each Rs 2. CATARACTO without operation. cures cataract All eye-diseases—Rs 2 Dr. C Bhattacharjee 120. Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta. Popular Pharmacy. Bomi Pharmacy. Bombay.

2 LACS OF TAILORS FACE STARVATION IN BENGAL

Shortage Of Cloth Leads To Unemployment

CALCUTTA, July 21 (API): About 2,00,000 tailors, with their families and dependents totalling about 10,00,000 were facing starvation in Calcutta and the districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly, it was stated at a meeting of wholesale dealers and manufacturers of ready-made garments held last evening in Calcutta.

The President, Khan Sahib Subdidali Molla, M.L.C., explained that because manufacturers of ready-made garments were practically doing no business owing to shortage of cloth, these men were unemployed.

A deputation was appointed to meet the authorities and explain the plight of the tailoring community.

Nasik Art Treasures

With a view of purchasing pictures for the Nasik Art Gallery, it is now well-known that the Nasik Art Treasures holds an annual art exhibition at Nasik. This year the exhibition will be opened in the first week of October and a sum of Rs. 500 has been reserved for levying pictures (which does not include spontaneous donations from the well-wishers of N. A. J.) which are frequent. A special feature of this year's show is a "Portrait in oils from life" competition and a special prize of Rs. 50 and also a silver medal are an added attraction besides two other consolation prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, for encouraging art students. Rules and conditions will be available in the usual prospectous. The exact date of the opening of the Exhibition will be announced later.

1,100 Bales Of Cloth For Surat

SURAT, July 21, (A.P.I.): Eleven hundred bales of cloth have arrived in the city and will be shortly released for distribution, it is learnt today. This will help to ameliorate the acute scarcity of cloth prevailing in the city.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

UDAIPUR, July 19 (API): The next session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held here on October 15, 16 and 17.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 21

The cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 426/8 for September delivery and improved to Rs. 427 under scattered buying. Later there was some liquidation and September declined to Rs. 425/12.

Monthly tejimandi was declared on the basis of Rs. 425/12. Thereafter there was scattered selling and September declined to Rs. 424/8 but rallied to Rs. 425/8 on short covering. The market again ruled quiet and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July ..... Rs. 414 0 0
I.C.C. September ..... Rs. 424 4 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July	416/8	413/8	414
September	425/12	423/8	425/12

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 644 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

BULLION MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, July 21

To-day being "Ashadi Ekadashi" the gold and silver market was entirely closed. Nominal forward gold was Rs. 78/12 and silver Rs. 137/2.

Large Spot Firms Buying Cotton Freely In Texas

Cotton slumped sharply on heavy selling movement touched off by the recent Japanese peace rumours and the resultant weakness of outside markets. However, the set-back was short-lived with threats of serious weevil damage and adverse weather bringing replacement purchases. While sudden end of the Pacific war is likely to dislocate mill schedules temporarily, the belief still persists that the huge pent-up civilian textile demand from all quarters would more than take up any slack resulting from military cancellations. There is talk in some quarters concerning the possibility that the mid-July parity price may be raised, thus changing the basis for calculating the now loan rate. Activity in the Southern spot markets picked up somewhat reflecting the earmarking of staple for export especially to France and Spain. Meanwhile, the Commodity Credit Corporation is reported to be planning to ship a fair amount of low grades to the Balkans. The movement of new crop in the South West is steadily expanding with reports that large spot firms are buying freely in Texas.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 20.

October	22.87—08
October highest (10-29 a.m.)	22.99+04
October lowest (1-52 p.m.)	22.87—08
December	22.93—06
January	22.90—06
March	22.91—07
May	22.89—08
July	22.68—07
October	22.15—05
Middling Spot	23.31—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 20.

October	22.87—10
December	22.91—10
January	unquoted
March	22.91—10
May	22.89—10
Middling Spot	22.60+10

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.
New York, July 20.

July	22.95
October	22.98
December	22.97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 20.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	73-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	83-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106-5/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	104-1/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90.	114
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	114-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11. 9/16
Hongwong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	89
National Bank of India	41-3/4

Hindu Sabha Cabinet Meeting

CALCUTTA, July 20, (A.P.I.): Dr. Syamprosad Mookerjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has called a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha at New Delhi on August 10 and 11.

A meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha will also be held at New Delhi on August 11 and 12.

Long Awaited Work on Indology

HINDU POLITY

A Constitutional History of India in Hindu Times. Parts I & II

By

Dr. K. P. Jayaswal, M.A., Ph.D. (Hons.), Barrister-at-Law, Patna

Second & Enlarged Edition

Price Rs. 10-0-0 and Postage As. 13.

THE BANGALORE PRESS,
"Lake View", Mysore Road,
Bangalore City.

Financial Aid To China

Soong's Discussions In America

CHUNGKING, July 21. (Reuter): Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Prime Minister, to-day told the Chinese People's Political Council that, when attending the United Nations San Francisco Conference, he had occasion to confer with the United States on the question of financial aid for China.

He said one of the vital power problems would be national reconstruction for which foreign help was essential. Britain, United States, Russia and Canada would be in a position to give aid.

The difficulty now confronting China was the price situation. A large quantity of American gold would be shipped to China soon to strengthen the currency reserve.

In addition arrangements had been made for shipment of clothes from America, Brazil and Mexico to China and definite measures had been agreed upon for transport of materials across India.

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE OF HOUSES

Local Govt. Empowered To Requisition Vacant Houses In Britain

LONDON, July 21. (U.P.A.): Following recent action by groups of 'vigilantes' who seized a number of vacant houses by force, the Ministry of Health last night issued a decree giving local Government authorities complete freedom to requisition vacant residences.

Accompanying this drastic step to ease Britain's number one problem—the housing shortage—the Ministry of Health also announced a change in its regulations permitting building repairs up to 100 instead of the previous 10.

To take over a vacant residence, local authorities have only to post a notice on the premises and write the owner a letter. If the owner does not give notice within fourteen days of his intention to occupy the building, the local Government can put in tenants.

In commenting on the decree "The Times" to-day said that the new policy destroys any justification for action by 'vigilantes' who have been requisitioning homes illegally.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT PASSAGE TO ENGLAND

"Can't Help British Community Here Unless More Ships Are Allotted From England", Says Noon

NEW DELHI, July 21 (A.P.I.): Sir Feroz Khan Noon Defence Member, Government of India, in his speech at a meeting yesterday, between representatives of the Central Government and those of the European Association, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and National Service Advisory Committees, answered the criticism levelled against the authorities in India, so far as the passages to England were concerned.

Sir Feroz Khan Noon says that the criticism is placed, perhaps, not on the right shoulders and adds: "The responsibility and the control of all shipping rests on His Majesty's Government and unless we get more ships allotted to us from England for the purpose of carrying more British women and children from India, I am afraid it is not within the power of the Government of India to help the British community here."

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR FOURTH TEST

Selectors Drop Three Youngsters

LONDON, July 21 (Reuter): Selectors have dropped three 18-year-old youngsters to whom they gave a chance in the Third Test, in the team selected for the fourth game starting at Lords on Augutst 6, which is the strongest possible. They are replaced by the Surrey left hander, Fishlock, whom the Australians are said to fear and for whose inclusion many have been clamouring, the Derbyshire all-rounder Pope and the Middlesex bat, Robertson, both of whom were selected in the last Test. Pope had declined on financial grounds and Robertson was twelfth man.

The team is: Hammond (captain), Griffith, Sutton, Washbrook, Robertson, Fishlock, Edrich, Wright, Pollard, Roberts and Pope.

It is hoped that Hammond's lumbago will have sufficiently disappeared to enable him to turn out.

More Cloth For Civilians

RATIONALISATION OF MEASURES LIKE UTILITY SCHEME WILL HELP MILLS PRODUCE MORE, SAYS THACKERSEY

The hope that by means of rationalisation measures like the utility cloth scheme which came into force from June 1, 1945, production of Indian mills would be increased, was expressed by Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey at a meeting of the Textile Control Board, on Saturday. Sir Akbar Hydari, Secretary, Civil Supplies and Industries of the Government of India was present.

Mr. Thackersey, Chairman of the Board, in the course of his address to the Board, said:—

"As far as the Indian Cotton Textile Industry is concerned, the direct outcome of the end of war in Europe has been the reduction in the demand for Defence Services materials, the total purchases of which in the next half year viz., August 1945/January 1946 will be in the neighbourhood of 160 million yards which represents a reduction of at least 50 per cent over the previous half years purchases. This will take about 8 per cent of the productive capacity of mills in the next six months and naturally result in a rise in the cloth supply for civilian consumption in India. I have no doubt that this improvement will continue in the further period to follow and that as a result of this and the promised relief to India by way of reduction in the permissible exports from India to foreign countries in the next year, the cloth supply for the civilian consumption in India will be increased by no less than 500 million yards in the year 1946.

"The utility cloth scheme has been enforced on all mills from the 1st June 1945 and the production of utility cloth has been going on in full swing from the beginning of this month. I have no doubt that by means of these rationalisation measures the production of Indian mills will be increased.

CEILING PRICES FOR CLOTH AND YARN

As regards ceiling prices for both cloth and yarn, the schedule on the basis of which ceiling prices for cloth are being calculated have been revised in such a way as to discourage mills to manufacture luxury goods and such goods as are wasteful of yarn and fuel. The dyeing and other finishing charges have been considerably reduced.

After referring to the coal difficulties with particular reference to Ahmedabad where there has been a shortage of cloth production to the extent of over 15 per cent, he said that felt glad at Government's assurance that importation of superior quality cloth would be avoided, as long as the utility scheme was in operation.

He felt a stage had now been reached when it was necessary for the Government of India to bring the provincial control machinery within the jurisdiction of the central Textile Commissioner with a view to secure uniform application of distribution policy and administration of control measures in all Provinces and States.

EXAMPLE OF HARMONY

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by the All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce, at the Taj, on Saturday, Sir Akbar Hydari said that the working of controls had shown the way how co-operation between communities and interests should take shape and function. The Textile Control Board was an example. He humorously added that it was the Wavell Plan in operation.

He remarked that the Muslims had not been able to take advantage of the opportunities arising from war and that was because perhaps they started late. The Government, however, had given them a fair share.

The President of the Chamber, welcoming the guests, said that the economic uplift of the Muslims was now at a low ebb and it might rise with a better understanding between the two major communities.

Those present at the luncheon were Messrs. M. K. Vellodi, the Textile Commissioner, C. C. Desai, R. S. Mani, Export Trade Controller, Husseinbhai Laljee, Fazal Rahimtoola, Mahomed Hussein, Hasham Premji, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Dr. Hamied.

Hydari Replies To Questions

Replying to certain points raised by Members of the Textile Control Board in their speeches following the Chairman's speech, the Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, said that so far as imports of cloth are concerned, the civilian consumers are mainly concerned with the quantity imported. The assurance of the Government of India given to the Industry refers only to the question of not importing better qualities than those that are being produced in this country as a result of the introduction of the Rationalisation Scheme. This, however, does not affect the import of such qualities of cloth which the industry in this country was not producing before the introduction of rationalisation.

Referring to the coal shortage, Sir Akbar related the measures which were being taken to relieve the present situation and to provide that it should not recur in the future.

Peace Without Surrender

Norman Thomas Advocates Allies Should Not Occupy Japan

NEW YORK, July 21. (U.P.A.): Mr. Norman Thomas, writing in the New York "Herald Tribune" to-day advocates that the Allies do not occupy Japan

He also urges a peace other than unconditional surrender, adding that otherwise the war's end will see a "restoration of the British, French and Dutch empires in South-east Asia and the establishment of Stalin's power in Northern Asia."

EGYPTIAN PREMIER'S MURDER CASE

CAIRO, July 21. (Reuter): When the trial of the 26-year-old lawyer Mahmud Issawy on the charge of murdering the Egyptian Prime Minister, Ahmed Maher Pasha, last February was resumed this morning, the defence renewed the contention made at an earlier hearing that the Military Court was not competent to try the case on the ground that it was a civil case.

The Judges over-ruled the objection declaring that the Court was competent.

The case for the defence will be resumed to-morrow.

MUSTANGS SWEEP OVER NAGOYA AND OSAKA AIRFIELDS

Allied Surface Craft Unable To Enter Japan Sea Due To Enemy Strength

GUAM, July 21 (Reuter): More Honshu airfields are industrial plants rocked under new strafing blows from Iwojima based Mustangs, which flew 1,400 miles northward from their bases to sweep airfields in Nagoya and Osaka regions, and strafe and rocket factories and shipping in central Honshu today.

Making their fourth round trip within a week, the Mustangs met no air opposition, destroying one Japanese plane on ground, probably destroying one, and damaging six. Three Mustangs were lost, presumably to anti-aircraft fire.

JAPAN SEA NOT YET SAFE FOR ALLIED SHIPS

WASHINGTON, July 21 (U.P.A.): Experts in Washington, however, said it was almost certain that the enemy sea units, which still constitute a strong striking force capable of harassing Allied convoys when the eventual landing on the shores of Japan proper is attempted, are hiding in the Japan Sea or the Yellow Sea, which is protected by enemy air power based on Dairen, South Manchuria, and very strong anti-aircraft batteries, says a United Press of America cable.

Allied surface craft so far are unable to enter the Japan Sea, it was admitted, because of great enemy mine fields and possible submarine packs. A penetration of the Tsushima Strait, where the late Japanese fleet admiral, Count Heihachiro Togo, defeated the Russian fleet to win the Russo-Japanese war, cannot now be attempted because of the strength of enemy defenses.

LITTLE ACTIVITY ON LOWER SITTANG

ADV. HQ. ALFSEA, July 21 (A.P.I.) There was little activity on the Lower Sittang River front, says today's SEAC 'communique.' When a party of 70 Japanese attempted to reach the village of Le-Sinzu, 26 miles north-east of Pegu, they were driven back and pursued by Gudkhas. The Japanese, who have reacted vigorously to attempts by our troops to probe their positions around Myitkyo, 29 miles north-east of Pegu, are reported to be strengthening their hold on that area by moving troops into nearby villages.

Our artillery engaged a party of Japanese estimated to number between 100 and 150, ten miles west of Toungoo, and a further party of 30 digging in north-west of Taunggyi 117 road miles east of Meiktila.

At first light on July 19, one hundred Japanese, with machine guns and rifles, attacked our troops in the village of Pado, 48 miles north of Pegu. After casualties had been inflicted on the enemy, they withdrew. Our troops sweeping the area met a party of Japanese and killed 14, including three officers and one warrant officer.

MACARTHUR-MOUNTBATTEN MEETING

Describing the recent Manila Conference between McArthur and Mountbatten the "Star Man's Diary" said the newspaper was informed that this "high voltage" meeting was ordered by President Truman of the United States, cables the United Press of America.

"It is no secret that these two brilliant and rather wayward leaders have had their differences of opinion" the writer said. "Indeed there probably has been more friction among the commanders of the forces opposing Japan than most people realize. There was a time when one American general was not on speaking terms with Mountbatten because he felt he deserved the supreme commander's job. Vital messages had to be exchanged through a third person.

"Great efforts have been made at various times to iron out difficulties without changes of personnel. President Truman, hearing of the situation, insisted that the two main figures—McArthur and Mountbatten—should meet and come to some amicable arrangement and the President had his way. No doubt Lord Louis and the General discussed some of the changes in the war against Tokyo that may be expected to follow the present conversations among the Allied leaders."

Pacific Graveyard For Invaders

LONDON, July 21 (Reuter): While Allied plans for final blows in the Pacific, discussed at the recent Manila conference between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme S.E.A.C. Commander, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the South-West Pacific Theatre, may already be at Potsdam for highest approval, Japan's desperate radio warfare began today with a broadcast by the Director of the Japanese Cabinet's Technical Board announcing truly unique new Japanese secret arms."

PENT-UP STRIKING POWER

"When the curtain rises for a showdown battle for the Japanese mainland" these arms, he declaimed will "give vent to Japan's pent-up striking power. In concert with our death-defying special attack tactics, they will literally annihilate enemy invaders".

A list of Japan's secret naval weapons, which "constitute Japan's combined fleet in its new make up" was recited by a former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, retired Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, who was confident that the Pacific Ocean would be turned into a "grave yard for enemy invasion forces".

He mentioned: The Japanese Navy which "will be responsible for turning back the invasion of the mainland"; special underwater attack craft other special surface attack craft, whose "death-defying activities" were well-known.

An hourly stream of broadcasts to the Japanese nation, in which boasts of massive defences are mingled with morale warnings, is now being monitored in special United States listening posts, cables Stanley Burch Reuter's special correspondent in San Francisco.

EVERY EIGHTH CHILD BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

NOTTINGHAM, July 21 (U.P.A.): Britons are becoming an alcoholic and immoral people on an unprecedented scale, the British Methodist Conference said today in a report which asserted that one out of every eight children in England is conceived out of wedlock.

Flood Of Divorce Petitions In Britain

LONDON, July 21. (U.P.A.): A Court of Appeals' ruling that a husband's continual use of contraceptives constitutes grounds for divorce has resulted in a flood of petitions flowing into offices of lawyers throughout the country, it was said to-day.

Britain's divorce courts already are jammed, but the jam now will become even greater, according to reports by investigators. One lawyer said that the day after the Court of Appeals' decision was published, the number of women appearing in his office to petition for divorce trebled. Many petitioners who had pleaded mental cruelty now are switching to the new grounds.

Congress Session In Christmas?

CALCUTTA, July 20, (A.P.I.) The possibility of the plenary session of the Indian National Congress meeting after five years either during the coming Christmas or Easter holidays early next year was hinted by the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, to a representative of the Associated Press this morning.

—The Maulana made it clear that the possibility would arise only if the ban on Congress committees, including the All-India body, was lifted in the meantime. The question would then be discussed at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

The Congress last met at Ramgarh in March 1940, since when no plenary session has been held.

STOP PRESS

JAP COUNTER-ATTACKS FRUSTRATED

CHUNGKING, July 21 (Reuter): All Japanese counter-attacks at points around the outer perimeter of Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province, have been frustrated by the Chinese who are closing in on city, it is officially stated. Chinese on the East Coast launched flanking attacks against Japanese units withdrawing from Amoy in Fukien Province towards their big garrison at Canton.

FRANCO'S HUNT FOR A KING FOR SPAIN!

LONDON, July 21 (U.P.A.): Generalissimo Francisco Franco is preparing to proclaim a nine-year old princeling the King of Spain in order to assure his own authority as Chief of State for at least another decade, it was reported in diplomatic quarters to-day.

According to the report, the Generalissimo has selected Prince Alfonso Jaime, eldest son of Infanta Jaime, Duke of Segovia, as King-designate.

A Council of the Realm is now being formed in Madrid to make plans for the restoration of monarchy.

One of the acts of the Council, according to the report, will be to proclaim Alfonso Jaime King. The little prince will not be eligible to take over his duties until he reaches his majority and, therefore, a Regency headed by Franco will be formed to administer State affairs until the Prince becomes of age.

DON JUAN'S 'NO'

Franco's reported decision followed a rebuff he received from Don Juan, the heir apparent, anent the normal restoration of the monarchy. Early this year Franco sent an emissary to Lausanne with a proposal that Juan succeed to the throne. Although Juan is eager to become King, he was unwilling to be ushered in by Franco or to have any association with the Falange.

Franco has another royal card up his sleeve, in event his plan with regard to the boy prince fails. Prince Carlos, of the House of Hapsburg, a descendant of the Carlist family which once ruled Spain, is mentioned as a possible candidate for the throne. Carlos at present is reported to be living in Andorra at the expense of the Spanish Government. Franco reportedly is subsidising him as a political expedient.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

MADRID, July 21. (Reuter): The Spanish Cabinet changes are interpreted here as showing a tendency of veering towards moderation—but still within the same policy which General Franco has always followed, cables Roberto Papworth, Reuter's special correspondent.

It was generally supposed that one of the purposes of the Cabinet change would be the elimination of the 'falangists' as a proof to the world of their waning political influence.

While it is true that the Secretary-General of the 'Falange', Senor Arrese, has not been included in the new list, there are still four active members of this party in the Cabinet, and the former Minister of Justice, Senor Eduardo Aunos, who was always openly sympathetic towards the Allies, has been dropped from the new Cabinet.

NEGRIN FEARS BLOODSHED

MEXICO CITY, July 21. (Reuter): The last Prime Minister of Republican Spain, Dr. Juan Negrin, speaking at a press conference in the small village of San Angel on the outskirts of Mexico City stated yesterday that "pacific substitution" of the Franco regime was the objective aimed at by his supporters.

If there was no unity among Republican Spaniards, Dr. Negrin said, then "an anti-Franco movement was likely to spring up inside Spain which might lead to bloodshed."

HE REFUSED TO LEAVE FATE OF MUSLIMS TO VICEROY'S VETO

Bombay Meeting Supports Jinnah's Stand At Simla Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution reiterating their confidence in the leadership of Mr. M A. Jinnah and supporting the stand taken by him and the League Working Committee at Simla during the recent Wavell plan discussions, was passed at a mass meeting of Mussalmans at Kaiserbaug to-night.

The meeting further assured Mr Jinnah of its readiness to offer any sacrifices that may be demanded of them.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar who presided said that in the Simla conference the Congress made an attempt to seize power in their hands and destroy the representative character of the League forever. But it was not easy to trap the League into any foolish commitment, thanks to the vigilance of Mr. Jinnah and the League Working Committee.

MUSLIMS BEHIND LEAGUE

The Muslims, he said, were united solidly under the League flag. Even the liberal-minded Hindus accepted this fact, and admitted that the demand of the Muslims for Pakistan was not unjustified. Hence, how could he describe the nationalist Muslims, who wanted to subordinate the interests of Muslim India to the domination of the Hindus? Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was such a nationalist Muslim.

The Congress, he said, had passed the "Quit India" resolution. Yet it was they who had extended the hand of co-operation to the British Government, and to the Viceroy, Veto or no Veto.

On the other hand, it was the League which refused to co-operate, except on its own terms.

Mr. Jinnah was perfectly right in refusing to submit a panel of names when he was informed that the Muslim League could not have all the Muslim seats.

HE REFUSED TO SUBMIT

He refused to submit the fate of the Muslims to the veto of the Viceroy, or to the mercies of the Congress. That fate could be decided only by the League.

On principle, Mr. Jinnah could not allow any other political body to represent Muslim interests, and he had no alternative but to reject the Viceroy's offer. The split in the solidity of the Muslim ranks, he said was what the Congress was looking for.

The resolution was moved by Maulana Fazalulla Khan, who said that Maulana Azad who had played completely into the hands of the Congress and the Hindus, had done incalculable harm to Muslim interests.

The Hon. Syed Hossain Imam leader of the League party in the Council of State, explained the reasons for Mr. Jinnah's refusal and said that the next elections would show the strength of the League.

CRITICAL STAGE IN POTSDAM TALKS

(Continued from Page 7)

the Dardanelles and Bosporus Straits. The question is expected to come before the 'Big Three."

Moscow has been reported by the Ankara radio to be demanding special privileges in the Straits, such as a provision that they be closed to all but Turkish and Russian warships.

Russia has sent a Note to the Turkish Government asking revision of the Straits Control and a new Soviet-Turkish Treaty to replace the one cancelled by Moscow several weeks ago. The demands are reported to include the return to Russia of the Kars and Ardahan districts on the Soviet-Turkish border. That would be in line with the apparent Soviet intention of reclaiming all territory which once belonged to Czarist Russia.

The latter is regardd as a secondary problem, however, and not one which would require the attention of the "Big Three". The Straits question is different, involving the wide interests of various nations in the Mediterranean, and perhaps the status of other international waterways such as the Suez Canal.

CONTROL OF DARDANELLES

A Cairo dispatch to the London "Daily Express" reported that Middle East observers believe Three-Power control of the Dardanelles, Suez and the Panama Canal might be proposed at the "Big Three" meeting.

Moscow dispatches indicate that Russia may demand free passage for Soviet vessels in war-time, but the barring of vessels of countries at war with the Soviet Union. That is a special position which would require "Big Three" consideration, rather than a Two-Party agreement between Russia and Turkey.

The Soviet News Agency in a dispatch printed in all Soviet newspapers today stated that "Generalissimo Stalin will undoubtedly insist on the future security of the Dardanelles," cables Duncan Hooper, Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow.

The dispatch quoted an article by Edmund Stevens, correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" published in Boston (Massachusetts), in which he stated: "The Soviet union is as essentially interested in the Dardanelles as the United States is in the Panama Canal."

TURKEY WARNED

"Stevens warns energetically against attempts by Turkey to create an anti-Soviet Turkish-Greek 'bloc' supported by the English.

Stevens, commenting on the demand of the Soviet Union for regulation of a number of problems affecting its interests, remarks that the Soviet Union with full right demands the return to it of the Soviet territories of Kars, Artvin and Ardahan.

He writes that the danger of the present situation in Turkish-Soviet relations is connected less with the demands of the Soviet Union than with the sensitiveness of the English to anything which may influence the balance of power in the Mediterranean."

"Liberty Week" Celebrations

U.P. Govt. Gets Panicky: Strong Note Forwarded To New Delhi

ALLAHABAD, July 21, (A.P.I.): The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" reports that the U. P. Government, it is reliably learnt, have submitted a strong note to the Government of India, wherein they have taken a serious view of the forthcoming "Liberty Week" to be celebrated by the Congress in Allahabad, especially that aspect of the "week" which deals with the observance of the "Quit India Day", "Martyrs' Day" and the award of 'Martyr Cross" to those families whose members died during the August disturbances.

It will be recalled the Allahabad city Congress Representative Assembly at its meeting held on July 12 decided to observe a "Liberty Week" in Allahabad from August 9 to 15 (both days inclusive). It also drew up an elaborate programme to be carried out during the week.

Will War Criminals Be Ever Tried?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 21.

I asked an American jurist: "When do you expect to stage the war criminals' trials?

He replied: "Doubtful if ever they will be tried. Justice Jackson is confronted with a mass of legal technicalities and trivialities which continue to mount up daily and until they're sorted out no trials can be staged."

The War Crimes Commission has not yet made up its mind whether Goering, Ribbentrop and others should be tried according to the normal court procedure. Ribbentrop more than any other Nazi gangster, I learn, is insisting on an open trial hoping to repeat the tactics employed by Blum, Daladier and Gamelin at Riom, wherein the defendants arraigned the prosecution.

Some war criminals' defence tactics can be seen in William Joyce's counsel demanding and securing the postponement of his case until September, pleading defence difficulties.

Allied Ambassador Caught In Paris Black Market Raid!

LONDON, July 21 (U.P.I.)

The "Daily Mail" special correspondent in Paris reports this morning that in one of the latest raids against black market in restaurants the French economic patrols have caught an Allied Ambassador sitting down to a vast meal with many courses including expensive wines and liquors. The Ambassador was taken off with the rest of the customers for questioning.

The Paris diplomatic circles are intrigued about the identity of the ambassador. Almost all the Allied Embassies in Paris today issued denials that their ambassadors were concerned.

AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST BRITAIN

NEW YORK, July 21. (U.P.I.): The American commercial circles have lodged vigorous protests against the British Government's strict refusal to free dollars for trade with America.

This is revealed by the "New York Herald Tribune" which carries a report from its London correspondent that the American businessmen are pressing, with the tacit consent of the American State Department, the British Treasury for a clear cut definition of its present and future intentions regarding currency restrictions now in operation.

PERSONALITY PARADE

No. 1: FILM STAR NASEEM —BREEZE OF THE MORN.

By

SARDI

When the rosy-pearl glow of dawn illumines the sky, and birds greet the morn with their carolings, across the waking land there blows a soft, cool breeze—'Naseem', the morning breeze, gentle and refreshing. Flowers bow before it as it kisses them; in dew-spangled fields, the corn waves in delight, and the stream gurgles with glee as the breeze skims lightly across its surface.

In the darkness of a picture-house, the audience stirs with joy as Naseem of the Indian screen flashes before their gaze. Like the morning breeze, after which she is named, she is gentle and sweet. And not only on the screen. . . .

★ ★ ★

I thought her even more beautiful in real life as the door of the room, wherein I awaited her in the Filmistan Studios, opened, and she stepped in lightly—a vision clad in white from head to foot, like a lilys, almost ethereal in its loveliness. Gracefully she folded her hands, palm to palm, and murmured: "Namaste."

We talked as she presided over the tea-table.

"Who gave you your exquisite screen-name?" I asked.

"Sorab Modi—it was he who discovered me."

In her voice there was a note of loyalty and gratitude. A soft reminiscent glow appeared in her eyes as she went on:

"My first part was in Sorab Modi's 'Khoon Ka Khoon', a Hindi adaptation of 'Hamlet', in which I played Meherebanu (Ophelia)."

"Which do you consider your favourite role?" I queried.

"Nur Jehan in 'Pukhar'," she said without hesitation.

I fully agreed with her as, looking back over her films, I recalled the grace and royal dignity with which she had invested her role of Jehangir's consort. That was many years ago. Yet, today, she looks as fresh as ever with her peerless skin and her rosy complexion whose allure is, alas, lost on the screen.

"What is your formula for a beauty treatment?"

She laughed.

"I have none—except fresh air, lots of exercise and hard work!" she declared.

"What role are you playing in your present picture?"

"The title role in Taj Mahal Pictures' 'Begam.' It is about a mysterious woman who takes her own life to ensure the conjugal bliss of the man she loves."

"Do you enjoy your work?"

"Naturally. It is hard, at times, working under the glare and heat of the Klieg lights, but it has its moments of fun and rest seems always sweeter after a gruelling day on the sets."

"What is your favourite pastime?" I inquired.

"Reading. Books are my good friends. I am very fond of Persian literature—Khayyam, Firdossi, Hafiz."

This intelligent, well-spoken and well-read actress gives the lie direct to those detractors of the Indian film industry who would have us believe that every female star is an uneducated, ill-bred 'hussy.'

"What other hobby have you besides reading?"

"Riding. I find it an invigorating sport. It keeps me in good trim for any strenuous work I may be called upon to do."

"Where do you hail from?" I asked next.

"Delhi. In the lull between pictures, I go home for a rest."

Her husband, Mr. Ehsan, who is the head of Taj Mahal Pictures, also comes from Delhi where he hopes to have, a permanent studio some day.

"Do you like seeing films?"

"Yes. I often take a busman's holiday. I am particularly fond of English-speaking pictures."

"Which of the foreign stars do you admire most?"

"Garbo, Vivien Leigh and Charles Boyer."

"And on the Indian screen?"

She smiled, and would not commit herself.

I have often heard film stars described as being 'catty.' Here was a chance for Naseem to pull to pieces other members of her profession. But not one word of slander passed her lips. It made me wonder whether, after all, critics of film personalities are not the biggest gossips themselves!

For the benefit of feminine readers, I was able to elicit the following information from Naseem:

"I love simplicity in dress. I have a predilection for white."

"It becomes you", I hastily put in as I looked at the vision in white before me—white gossamery sari, white blouse, white pearls round her slender throat, a white Juliet veil, like a halo round her head. The only relieving note was provided by the gold 'mojris' that encased her sleem feet and the gold bangles that encircled her wrist.

She has not lost the virtues associated, from times immemorial, with Indian womanhood. Honour to women such as Naseem who have defied bigotry and calumny to blaze a new trail in the history of the fair sex of our country.

SHE HELPED TO TRACK DOWN MATA HARI

LIFE OF A SPY IN TWO WARS

Six months before the war began, a woman sat in the lounge of a Mayfair Hotel in London, crossed her slim, silk-clad ankles and said: 'Now I do nozzing. If another war began, I could not bring myself to spy again".

They were the words of a woman the Germans knew in the last war as "Lalouette" ("Lark")—Mme. Marthe Richard—a country woman who became one of the most efficient members of the French Secret Service. And in the war that is just ended she spied for France again. Counter-espionage was her big job just as it was in the last war.

She said in Paris recently: "In 1942 the Germans arrested me and then freed me hoping that I would work for them. I told them that I did not like them and that I did not want to betray either England or America.

"My husband (he was her second husband) the late Thomas Crompton was an Englishman. I half agreed to do propaganda work for them abroad and managed to keep them off until the liberation. Just when they arranged a price or chose a country for me I would change my mind and want more money or want to go to a different country. But all the time I was hiding British and American airmen in my home at St. Cloud.

"Often the Germans came to see me. Once there was one particularly sticky moment. One of my German visitors said that he could smell English tobacco. I told him that I always used English tobacco. That satisfied him".

Until she went to Paris in 1942 Mme. Richard worked in the unoccupied zone, disguised as a farm worker. She obtained much valuable information for the underground movement.

Mme. Richard was a little more than 20 when her first husband, a French army officer, was killed in the early days of the last war. She resolved to avenge him and joined the counter-espionage movement.

While working for France in Spain, she posed as a German agent. She helped to secure the arrest of the notorious German woman spy, Mata Hari, and was concerned in the frustration of the U-boat menace, the unmasking of a German plot to land arms in Ireland and the collapse of a German plan to poison Allied food supplies.

"Each time Germany failed and I knew I had a hand in it, I rejoiced", she said in that talk in June 1939 in London's Mayfair Hotel. And now in Paris, she said again that she was "doing nozzing". "I am not spying anymore", she emphasised— (Daily Express)

"H-11 a painless treatment which is said to ensure a 50-50 chance of regained health to cancer sufferers—is being used in hospitals and by doctors in Britain. The treatment usually takes six months or more, and is given by subcutaneous injections every day. The scientist who developed it is Mr. James Henry Thompson, Director of Research at Hosa Laboratories, Sunbury-on-Thames, and lecturer at King's College, London University.

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A British Study Of U. S. A.

"THE AMERICAN PROBLEM"; By D. W. Brogan (Thacker & Co., Ltd Bombay, Rs. 6/14/-.)

The book came out originally as a Hamish Hamilton publication in England. Mr. Brogan is an Englishman. That is plain at the outset. He went to America to explore the continent for himself and then to interpret it to his fellow-countrymen "across the pond." He loves America only a little less than he loves his native land. It was in 1936 that he made his pilgrimage to the birthplace of Washington; and since then has been a confirmed Americanophile. In this he is a little different from some Britishers who go out to America only in order to belaud England the more.

In attempting to make Englishmen America-minded Mr. Brogan goes back to the beginnings of that vast continent and traverses it "in his mind's eye" right up to the period when it was jolted out of its cherished security and aligned itself with the other "United Nations" to fight a common foe. He appreciates the fact that a motely crowd gravitated to the primeval swamps and forests of North America from every point of the compass and that it was a colossal problem to unify these extremely divergent groups, to imbue them with the sense of a common nationality.

The problem was solved in the end —and much earlier than could have been supposed feasible. But a far bigger problem awaits to be solved—that of American participation in an effective organization for world peace. Mr. Brogan devotes his last chapter to this. But he does not allow his enthusiasm to run away with him: he is far too shrewd not to note the almost insuperable obstructions in the path towards the building up of a world community. He writes:

"There is no hope at all of creating a world community in which the unity is to be bought at the price of a sacrifice of what the nations (the only communities that now exist) have painfully learned about themselves. Each nation will have its own handicaps to overcome but that is given by the nature of the case. The American people can only contribute to the world community as Americans....."

Mr. Brogan's learning is formidable and his enthusiasm infectious.

C. L. R. S.

OPHTHALMOLOGY IN HINDI

NETRAROG VIJNAN SHASTRA (in Hindi). Vol. I. By Dr. D. D. Sathaye, F.R.F.T.S. (Glasgow). Published at the office of the Indian Journal of Ophthalmology, 502, Narayánpeth, Poona City. Price Rs. 15.

Ophthalmology is today a special branch of the Western medical science, but it was highly developed in India in ancient times. Dr. Sathaye, who is a wellknown ophthalmic surgeon, has begun with this first volume to present it with its recent advances in Hindi—the national language of India. The main difficulty in compiling books on scientific subjects is the interpretation of the technical terms, but Dr. Sathaye has succeeded in overcoming it. The Hindi version, which has appeared with a message from Mahatma Gandhi, brings the knowledge of the ophthalmic science within reach of the medical practitioners and students whose knowledge of English is limited, and also of the laymen. It further draws the attention of the medical practitioners trained on the Western lines to the necessity of popularising the national language as the medium of interpretation of other medical subjects.

The present volume starts with a scholarly survey of the antiquity and development of ophthalmology in India and traces its history in countries like China, Greece, etc. Its first chapter thus forms an interesting introduction to the subject. The knowledge of the various methods of detailed examination, embryology, anatomy and physiology of the eyes and the medico-legal aspect of ophthalmology is indispensable to the correct diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the eye; and all these subjects are thoroughly dealt with in the other chapters with the help of a number of illustrations.

The book, which is obviously the product of practical experience, deep study and patient research, makes delightful reading, especially due to its simplified style. It forms an up-to-date text book of ophthalmology for the institutions imparting medical education and a valuable contribution by the author to the literature in Hindi on the medical science.

C. L. R. S.

Oxford Pamphlets

"MALAYA" By G. S. Rawlings. "MINERAL RESOURCES" By A. M. Heron. (Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs: Oxford University Press. As. 6).

These two pamphlets of the Oxford University Press are, in every sense, very opportune. Ever since the Japanese invasion in December, 1941, the territory known as the Malay Peninsula has acquired a new significance. Its loss is undoubtedly one of the severest blows that the Allies in general, and Great Britain in particular, have sustained in this war.

Within its short compass of 32 pages Mr. Rawling's pamphlet furnishes us with valuable information. Beginning with a description of the country's geography it concludes with a note on its future; and, in between we are entertained with descriptions of nearly every aspect of the peninsula.

Mr. Heron's monograph on "Mineral Resources" is matter-of-fact prose compared with Mr. Rawling's more poetical study. We learn in what particular minerals each part of the country is rich. He rightly emphasizes that coal-mining is India's most important mineral industry. It ought also to be a matter of pride to us that our resources in high-grade iron-ore are "perhaps the greatest in the world, with the possible exception of Brazil." Nor, for that matter, is India behind-hand in sheet-mica being, in reality, responsible for three-quarters of the entire world's production. On the other hand, we are not so well off in deposits of the base metals—tin, lead, zinc and copper as we should, no doubt, like to have been.

C. L. R. S.

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK AND WHO IS WHO (1945). Edited by S. C. Sarkar. Price Rs. 2-4.

This is a concise encyclopaedia and reference-book containing general and statistical information on every conceivable matter of interest to the Indian public. Its succinct sections on the history and working of the various political parties, on Gandhi-Wavell correspondence and on the Indian and international monetary and post-war plans, are specially commendable.

The 'Who Is Who' portion is not exhaustive and there appears to be a pro-Bengalee bias in the selection of names for inclusion therein. Mr. N. M. Joshi, who severed connection with the Servants of India Society, is still represented as a prominent member of that body. The population figures are of pre-war vintage.

Nevertheless it is a very useful handbook.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

For Lawyers & Judges

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ADVOCACY: By K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Price Rs. 7-8-0. (Published by the Oxford University Press).

This admirable book is based on a course of lectures delivered in 1940 by the author who is one of the leaders of the Madras Bar to apprentices-at-law under the auspices of the Bar Council of that Province. It is written in a style so readable that, as Sir Maurice Gwyer, lately Chief Justice of India, says in his Foreword to this Edition, once one starts reading it, it is difficult to lay it down until one has read it right through. The book is not merely a code of professional ethics of the loftiest nature, but also contains very valuable practical hints on the preparation of a case, the drafting of pleadings and the examination of witnesses which every junior practitioner will find of invaluable help. It contains valuable hints even for the judge. On the whole, it is a book which every junior member of the profession should have beside him as a "guide, philosopher and friend."

J. R. V.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Even quite young children may show us by their questions, remarks or play some sign of their natural bent. The wise mother takes pains to become as well acquainted with her young children as she can, that she may encourage the interest they show in any worth-while activity, writes Emma Gary Wallace.

The following incident occurred more than half a century ago so there has been time to check up on the developments of the years. This instance is illuminating to anyone who thinks about it.

A little girl, whom we shall call Bharati, climbed onto her daddy's lap and asked for a story. He related an occurrence that had taken place that day.

A man was travelling along a roadside with a dancing bear. After each performance he would pass his cap for coins. Then it happened that they met a wagon loaded with cans of milk which were being taken to a local sweetmeat shop. When the bullocks saw the bear rear up on its hind legs, dance clumsily and sing—a sort of low, growling noise—they became frightened and ran away, throwing the cans out of the wagon in every direction and, of course, spilling the milk. The driver clung to the reins and finally stopped the bullocks but the milk was all gone.

"Guard Of Honour"

Balkan-ji-Bari Children Enjoying A Hearty Dip In A Rivulet

Bharati looked up at her father and asked excitedly, "Did the bear drink the milk?"

That question was characteristic, for even then Bharati was showing herself quick to take advantage of opportunities to prevent waste. She was naturally resourceful and as time passed this gift was cultivated and expanded. Through the years that followed this incident, she was constantly salvaging and reconditioning with remarkable success where others would have seen nothing worth saving. This ability still further expressed itself in a readiness to make personal adjustments. With Bharati, nothing that could be used—whether it were material or circumstance—should be allowed to be wasted.

★ ★ ★

Bipin is another instance. From very early childhood he loved to play with anything having wheels. As a boy he would experiment patiently hour after hour. Wherever he went one or more of his wheeled treasures went with him. Eventually he took a degree in Mechanical Engineering, with high honours. After a short training, then, he was appointed by a Railway Company, and for many years he has figured as a specialist in finding out and repairing any drawbacks in the railroad. Thus he has saved many lives of travellers.

It goes without saying that a temporary interest in something may not mean very much, but where that interest expresses itself repeatedly and in various ways it should be thoughtfully considered and in most cases encouraged.

There are reasons for this. All God-given talents should be developed in order that they may be used to benefit humanity. Very often such talents may lead to a better understanding of some important construction or process. Besides this, the frustration, or the preventing of a child from following out purposes that mean much to him, may so discourage his natural initiative as to hinder its development in other directions.

It is worth while for parents to ask themselves: "How well do I know my child?"

★ ★ ★

Rao Bahadur D. K. Mohoni, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, visited Dada at Khar, and showed great interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari. Messrs. Bannerjee and Shastri of the Little Pioneers, Dadar, visited Khar Balkan-ji-Bari. Children of Kanniappa Bavanam, Bangalore, celebrated their anniversary when they arranged an Exhibition and performed a drama.

Our Own Kith And Kin

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
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"Gulistan"
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Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

THE ES'EAN COMMUNITY OF VIND'YU—

The communal problem is the bane of India. For all these years it has impeded the political advancement of our country. It was the rock on which the Simla Conference was shattered only a few days back. And yet, as if we have not enough of them, new communities continue to spring up. An interesting case came up before Mr. Justice Blagden last week arising out of a residuary bequest by a Parsi to the Es'ean Community of Vind'yu (India) for advancing its aims and objects. In the course of the hearing it was revealed that in India this new community was born as late as 1923 A.D. and now consists of only 31 persons! Its creed is nothing new—it aims at "attaining a greater knowledge of the continuity of life after death through a sincere desire to make manifest the greater and higher relationship which always has and always will hold good between man and his creator." As the Judge observed, it seemed to have taken something from many religions. The sacred book of this baby community which was called the Ohaspe contained some words which ran into as many 20 letters each, though Mr. Justice Blagden, who for the purposes of this case, went through it with some amount of care and interest, might have gone too far in doubting the sanity of the person who wrote it. With his characteristic fairness, however, the Judge held that the bequest made to this community was valid as at any rate creating a charitable trust for the advancement of religion as well as of education. With the correctness of that decision in law we do not quarrel. The Shiahs claimed that they should have been invited to the Simla Conference as a separate community. We only hope that the Es'ean Community of Vind'yu, emboldened by Mr. Justice Blagden's decision and by the example of the Shiahs will not at some future date claim separate representation too so as to complicate the communal tangle still further. They may have no political ambitions now, but none of our communities had any in their infancy. For the Party system, both Constitutional Law as well as Political Theory have laid down certain well-established principles along which it can function in a healthy way. But neither the one nor the other provide any solution for the functioning of parties which are not political but purely communal, and which remain as a fixed majority and so many fixed minorities. For Democracy to function under the state of things Indian constitutional lawyers will have to invent some original solution.

* * *

FRUSTRATION

The frustration of hope has been compared by Longfellow to the setting of the sun. But the frustration of an agreement has been very recently defined in terms much less picturesque by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Simon, in the case of the Cricklewood Property and Investment Trust Ltd. as "the premature determination of an agreement between parties, lawfully entered into and in course of operation at the time of its premature determination, owing to the occurrence of an intervening event or change of circumstances so fundamental as to be regarded by the law both as striking at the root of the agreement and as entirely beyond what was contemplated by the parties when they entered into the agreement." This will for years be regarded as a monumental definition of a very difficult legal concept. It was the case of a building lease for 99 years which provided that the lessees were to erect a number of shops on the land. The war having broken out, restrictive legislation made it impossible to build. The lessors having sued for rent, the lessees contended that the lease having been frustrated, they were no longer bound by it. An important question arose as to whether the doctrine of frustration applied to a lease, since a lease is something more than a mere contract. On this point the learned law-lords differed, and the point must be regarded as not yet settled. But they unanimously held that on the facts of the particular case the lease was not frustrated for it still had 90 years to run and the interruption caused by the war was only a small fraction of the whole term. Should any dispute arise in the near future with regard to building leases in the Churchgate Reclamation area of our city, this case will be of real guidance.

* * *

W. C.

The other day, in the course of a case in the High Court, a letter was produced which bore the endorsement, "W.C. of.....". On the Judge inquiring what that meant, he was told that it stood for "With Compliments of .....". We have always understood it to mean something quite different! But after all, English is a living language.

* * *

EXHAUST.....

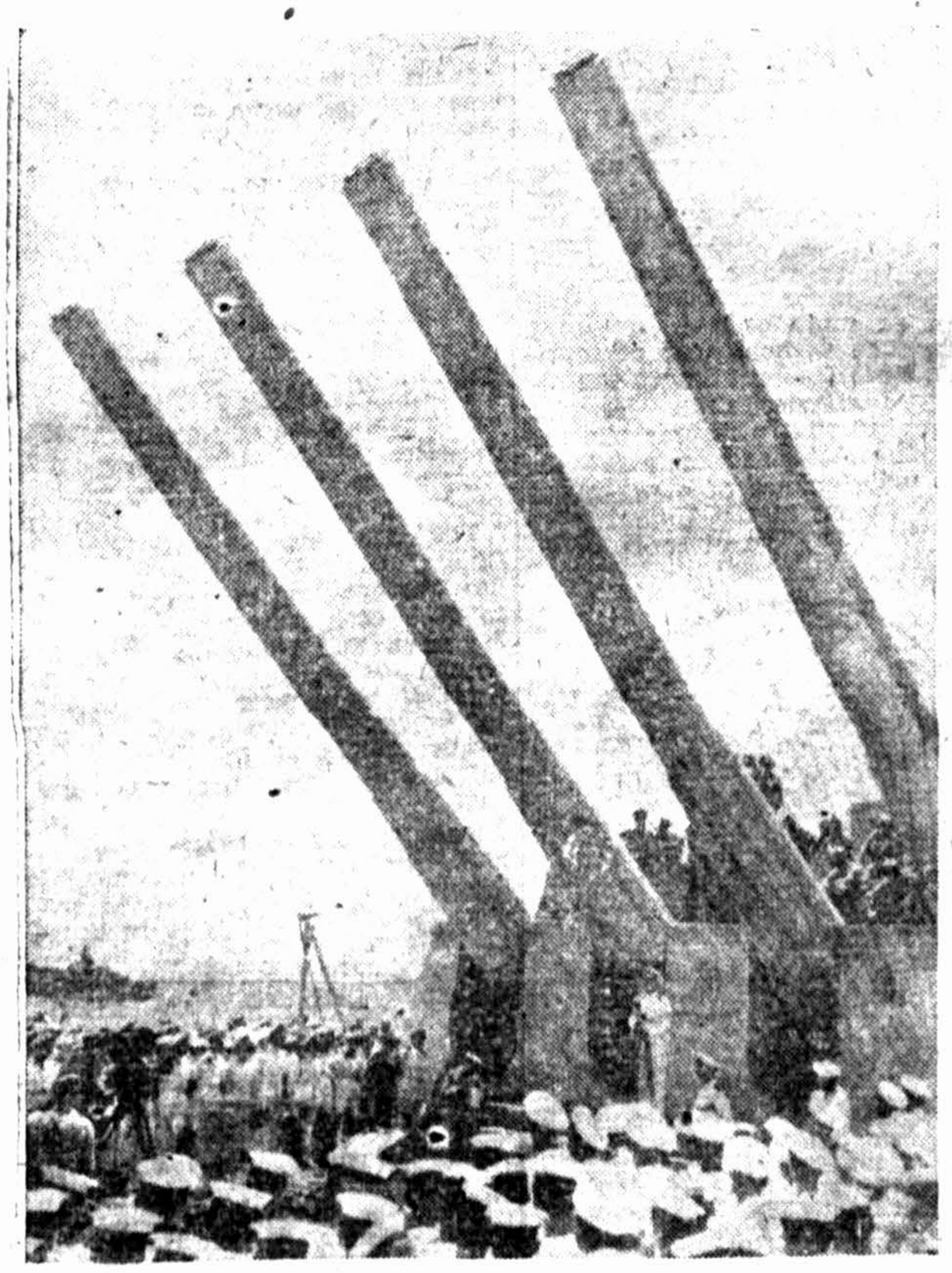
In a case which came up before our High Court recently, a counsel addressed the Court for four days by way of reply to the address of the counsel on the other side. When, at last, he sat down, the wearied Judge observed, "Mr....., your argument has been both exhaustive and exhausting."

* * *

THE MILKY WAY

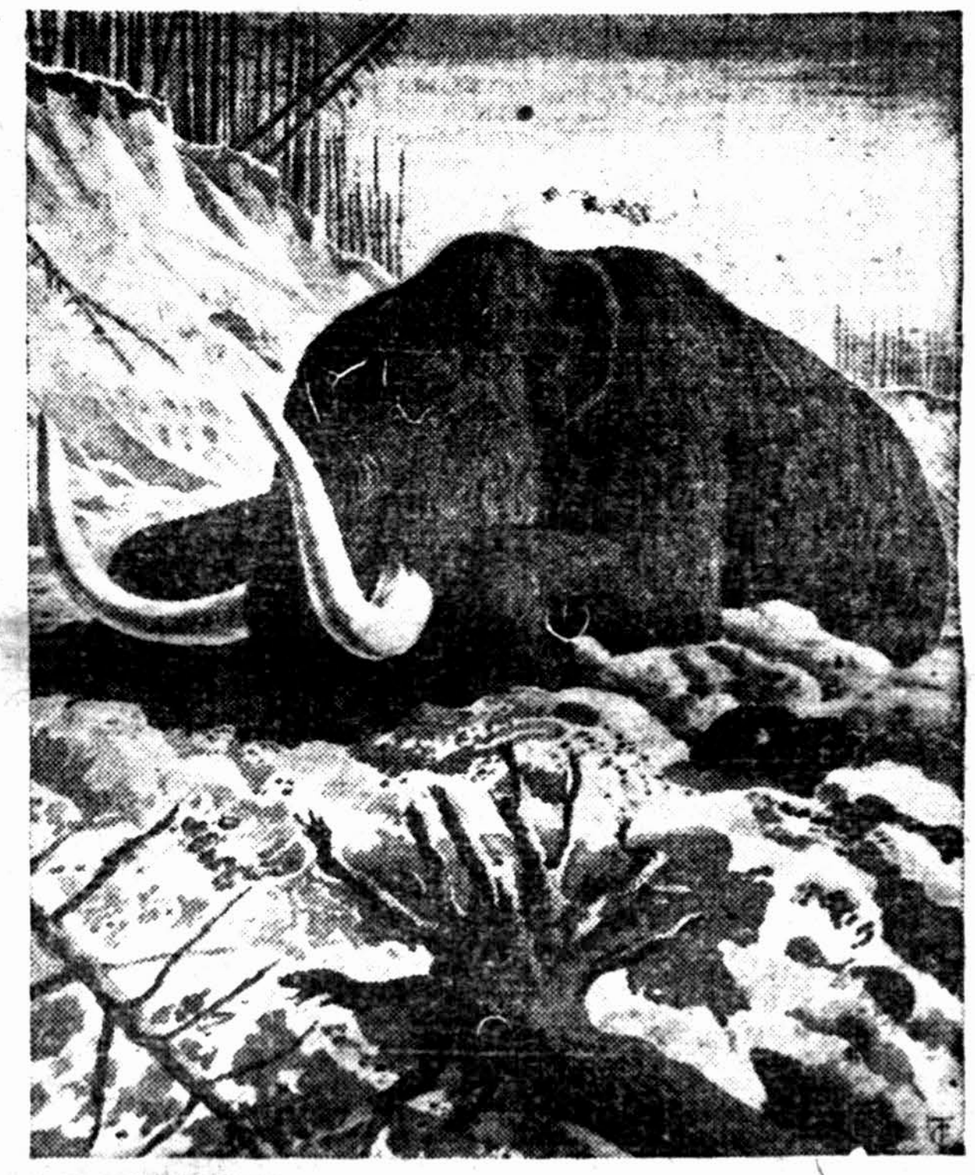
It is a pity that the Milk Requisitioning Case which attracted so much public attention as well as sympathy came to a sudden and indecisive end. In this case the proprietor of the Parsi Dairy Farm had challenged the validity of the order issued by the Government directing him to supply 80 maunds of milk daily to the Municipal authorities for distribution under the Subsidised Milk Scheme among children and expectant and nursing mothers. The validity of the order had been challenged on the ground that it had nothing to do with any war emergency and was not for any of the purposes for which alone could an order be issued under the Defence of India Rules. It is indeed difficult to understand what power the Government have to order a person to supply a certain fixed quantity of milk which he may very well not have or which his buffaloes may not continue to yield. It was of course open to Government to have requisitioned the buffaloes and bought them over at their market price under the Defence of India Act. But if they were not prepared to do that, how could they pass an order requisitioning the milk which those buffaloes might or might not give? It was a pity that other dairy proprietors did not join the proprietor of the Parsi Dairy Farm in this litigation. There were, however, certain technical procedural difficulties in the way of the success of this petition for it, was contended that petitions of this nature did not lie against a purely executive order of the Government, and the petition fizzled out. In a country like ours, still predominantly vegetarian in diet, milk is a very essential ingredient of food not only for children and expectant and nursing mothers but for everybody. There may be a Milky Way in the heavens, but down here, there is now no decent way to good milk for us all.

PACIFIC WELCOME FOR THE BRITISH



Standing beneath the heavy gun of the British battleship "King George V" U. S. Fleet Admiral CHESTER W. NIMITZ, commander of Allied naval forces in the Pacific, welcomes officers and men of the British Navy, at Guam, Admiral Nimitz's headquarters. (U. S. O. W. I.).

THE FROZEN MAMMOTH



COLD is the great preserver. In Siberia bodies of the prehistoric mammoth have been found with the flesh still edible after 10,000 years in the frozen earth. This is a drawing of the mammoth discovered on the River Beresovka in 1902. Refrigeration is now general practice, but the action of Nature has been replaced by mechanical processes, developed by the chemist and physicist and made possible by the products of the British chemical industry. Mechanical refrigeration processes, of which the domestic refrigerator is a familiar example, do their work by making liquid chemicals, like anhydrous ammonia or methyl chloride, boil in a confined space. The heat for this boiling is taken from surrounding objects, either foodstuffs to be refrigerated, or water to be turned into ice. Research in low temperatures has already enabled substances to be chilled to within a fraction of what is known as the Absolute Zero, representing 491 Fahrenheit degrees of frost! Sometimes a solid refrigerant has advantages over mechanical refrigeration, but ice melts into water and thus raises all sorts of corrosion problems. Nowadays "dry ice" or "Drikold," the solid form of carbon dioxide gas, is increasingly used, because it evaporates into the air instead of dissolving into water. Refrigerated storage and transport of foodstuffs are to-day vital to our very existence. Refrigeration is also necessary in Industry. Solid CO_2 is used, for example, in testing aircraft components for use at high altitudes, for joining engineering parts together by "shrink-fitting," and in aircraft construction for delaying the natural hardening of light alloys which would otherwise make them unworkable. British chemists, physicists and engineers have always led in research into low temperature problems. The British chemical industry supplies the chemicals which make possible the increasing use of refrigerating processes in the service of mankind whether at war or peace.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Is Hitler alive and in Argentina?

The Buoenos Aires evening newspaper "Critica" advances the theory that Hitler and his alleged wife Eva Braun disembarked from the submarine, U-Boat 530, at Queen Maud island in the Antratic near the South Pole. According to this paper, a 'Second Berchtesgaden' was built on Queen Maud Island during the German Antarctic expedition in 1936-39 as Hitler's last refuse.

The "Chicago Times", on the other hand, publishes a despatch from its Montevido correspondent in which he says, "From information just received from Buenos Aires I am virtually certain that Hitler and his 'wife' Eva Braun, the latter dressed in masculine clothes, landed in Argentine, and are on an immense German-owned estate in Patagonia.

These rumours have been denied by the Argentine Government and the U-Boat 530 has been surrendered to the Allies along with its crew.

*

Will Hitler Rise Again?

It is quite likely, of course, that all these reports are the products of journalists' imagination, for it seems about certain by now that the Fuehrer of the Nazis was really killed and is no longer in the land of the living. And if he is dead, he could hardly be in Argentine. But in one sense Hitler arrived in this South American country many years before his death and has remained there ever since. Dead or alive, he continues to have a vicious grip on the minds and morale of Argentine's ruling class. Hitler may be dead but Argentina is one of the places where Hitlerism still flourishes. Will another Hitler rise from this South American soil?

Hitlerism—i.e. jingoistic militarism and all that it implies—came to Argentine almost at the same time as it raised its head in Germany. Perhaps even earlier!

As far back as the years before World War I, Pan-German Imperialists were convinced that South America would one day fall under German influence. Basing his claims on "higher culture of the Germans in South America" and the need for "more living space for German industry and culture", the writer Tannenburg declared over 30 years ago: "Germany will take under its protection the republics of Argentine, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay; furthermore the southern third of Bolivia and the southern third of Brazil." After the World War I many unemployed officers of the German Imperial Army found employment in the police and armies of several South American republics.

Later on they were to become leaders of the Nazi Party but, meanwhile in Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, etc., they poisoned the officers corps with anti-democratic ideas. Among them was also General Faupel who later returned to his mother country to serve his Fuehrer through his Iberian Institute which planned first the Spanish insurrection and then the general Nazi infiltration of South America—via Franco Spain!

At the same time, economic penetration also went on steadily. A net-work of German airlines was established and the big German trusts as a result of international cartel agreements, got a monopoly of the Argentine market.

Against this background it is easy to see the two decisive Fascist coups of Argentine—the first in 1930 (by General Uriburu) and the other in June 1943 when full-fledged fascism was inaugurated by the officers of the Argentine army, headed by Colonel Peron who immediately announced:

"In South America it is our mission to make the leadership of Argentine not only possible but indisputable.....Hitler's fight in peace and war will be the next step."

The full story of Argentine's steady drift towards Fascism and its "indisputable" position as Nazism's last stronghold can be read in ARGENTINE DIARY (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.), by Ray Josephs, who represented the progressive New York daily "P.M." for one year in Argentine. It is a book which ought to be read even by those to whom Argentine only suggests Carmen Miranda, castanets and sleek dark-haired beauties in technicolour. For, even as one destroyer of mankind arose out of the pretty hills and valleys of Austria, another might emerge from the lush technicolour Argentinian landscape.

*

Down Argentine Way...

The films do as much to deceive as to enlighten us. And the picture of Argentine we might have formed from the plethora of Hollywood films like "Down Argentine Way" does not correspond to the realities as seen by serious and sober observers like Ray Josephs and others like him.

Throughout the war (upto 1944) Argentine upheld a posiion of "neutrality"—which was all along favourable to the Axis. On January 25, 1944 as a result of the stiff attitude taken by the Allies, Argentine formally broke off relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. But this was not much more than a reluctant and belated face-saving device. (The Axis was beginning to crack up, anyway.) But the Fascist sympathies of the Argentine ruling class (as distinguished from the people who generally were anti-Fascist or just ignorant about the issues) were too deep-rooted to be washed out by a diplomatic move like this. Several months later, Leonidas Labance, writing in "New Masses," reported:

"Today Buenos Aires is a refuge for all the rats fleeing from the sinking Axis ship. It serves as a meeting place for Franco's Falangist agents, Nazi and Japanese spies and saboteurs....

"The effects on Argentina of this conglomeration of reactionary foreign influences are to be seen in the imprisonment and torture of thousands of Argentine's best patriots; in the exploitation of her workers; in the suppression of her democratic political parties and trade unions; in the total elimination of the most elementary rights, including freedom of worship; in the sky-rocketing cost of living which makes it necessary for a worker to labour for three hours to obtain about two pounds of onions.....In the whole country there are about 120 illegal newspapers, some of them published daily."

This is more than confirmed by Ray Josephs' day-to-day observations as recorded in his DIARY. According to him:

"The fascism that flowered in Argentina in 1943 is not today's doing and has undergone no changes since Argentine cut her Axis ties....The mould had been cast long before Der Fuehrer, Il Duce and Il Caudillo made it notorious. The Axis model, catalogued and directly quoted for the Rio de la Plata by Nazi-Fascist and Spanish Falangist propagandists and fifth columnists, had new gadgets and a special discount...."

Josephs' concluding remarks are particularly significant for they clearly show what part Spain—Franco's fascist Spain—plays in this behind-the-scenes struggle to keep Hitlerism alive:

"The State Department report on the Bolivian revolution contained documented evidence proving that one. Luis Aranguren, transmitted funds and instructions from Nazis and fascists in Buenos Aires to the ring leaders of the fascist rebel junta in La Paz (capital of Bolivia): What makes this story so hot is the fact that Senor Aranguren happens to be the chief of the Spanish Flanange in Bolivia, He is also the Secretary of the Spanish Legation in La Paz.

"Of what avail, then, was the break with Germany, Japan, and Mussolini's Italy? Spain is also an Axis nation, and in Latin-American affairs, Spain is a most important Axis nation. Hitler still can and does reach into Latin-American nations through the Spanish Falange and the Spanish commercial and diplomatic offices.

"Marshal Goering once said that "Spain is the key to two continents." He knew what he was saying.

"Today Argentine and Bolivia head the fascist parade in Latin America. But they march to a tune played by the band in Madrid—and the tune is called to Berlin. This march will not end until Spain is once again a democratic nation."

Fascist Argentine was admitted to San Francisco Conference, in spite of Soviet protests. If attempts of British and American reactionaries succeed Fascist Spain will also be admitted to the councils of the nations. Agents of Spain are allowed to function and spread their propaganda—via the Jesuit Missions—in India. Fascist Spain's Fascist neighbour, Portugal, rules over a part of India! Who says Hitler is dead? Or that he is alive only in Argentine?

*

The Other Nazism

A Socialist friend from England has somehow managed to send a copy of the February 24 issue of THE NEW LEADER, the organ of the consistently anti-Imperialist Independent Labour Party.

Among other things I was glad to see in it an article on "Indians In South Africa" by our old friend, Margaret Pope, who seems to be still doing good work on behalf of India. Says she in the course of this article:—

'Outside Nazi Germany there is probably no community so race conscious as the "Europeans" of the Union of South Africa. Only by accident is the South African Union fighting against Fascism abroad. At home the white South Africans have spent the war years agitating for more and more repressive measures against the non-Europeans living within their borders....."

After referring to the Pegging Act and other disabilities suffered by Indians and Africans in South Africa, she says:—

"Thus India's dependent position within the British Empire makes the position of the South African Indians a thousand times worse. The South African white men know they can do more or less anything they like without fear of reprisals since General Smuts can always persuade Prime Minister Churchill that measures like the Pegging Act are necessary for the maintenance of a pro-Allied Government in the Union.....

"The liberation of India would

General Smuts Premier of the South African Union

mean the addition of 400,000,000 anti-imperialists to the anti-imperialist front. And the South African Government, consisting of a small white minority, would be faced for the first time with an ASIATIC power prepared to support the freedom struggles of both Asiatics and Africans within the Union."

*

Margaret Pope's argument is supported by a letter from a young Englishman, a naval shipwright now in South Africa, who writes to the NEW LEADER:—

If the ordinary people in England really knew what is happening in this country, something might be done about it. For instance, a native farm labourer has to give the farmer 160 days of work every year without payment, and usually the farmer cunningly spreads these days out through the year so that it is impossible for the native to leave the farm at all. (And we are told that slavery was abolished in 1832)!

Just before the war, America offered General Hertzog (then Prime Minister) £26,000 with which to build a native hospital. It was refused on the grounds that "It is not Government policy to grant such facilities to natives." It makes me wonder at times what it is that we are fighting for.

Perhaps you have gained some idea of what a Nazi prison camp is like from the films. But until you have seen a native prison camp in this country, you don't know what sadism and brutality mean. A white man cannot be executed for the murder of a native, but, as in a case not a month old, six natives can die for the murder of a white man.

Is this to be the pattern of the brave new world we are dying for—where men with hearts and minds are trampled into the earth that has been theirs since Creation?—who are elbowed out of the light and forced into darkness?—who are harried, bullied, cursed and beaten from childhood to death?

*

Facts About Empire

The same issue of NEW LEADER contains the following significant facts about the British Empire.

DO YOU KNOW.....?

That, according to the "Western Daily Press", Melbourne (Australia) was acquired by John Batman in 1835 with 600,000 acres from Jagazaga and Bungaree Yanyan, chiefs of a native tribe, for 20 pairs of blankets, 30 tomahawks, 100 knives, 50 pairs of scissors, 200 handkerchiefs, 100 lbs. of flour, six shirts and some other odds and ends.

That, according to Dr. Morgan, M.P., the wages of agricultural labourers in Barbados are 1s. per day, just what they were in times of slavery.

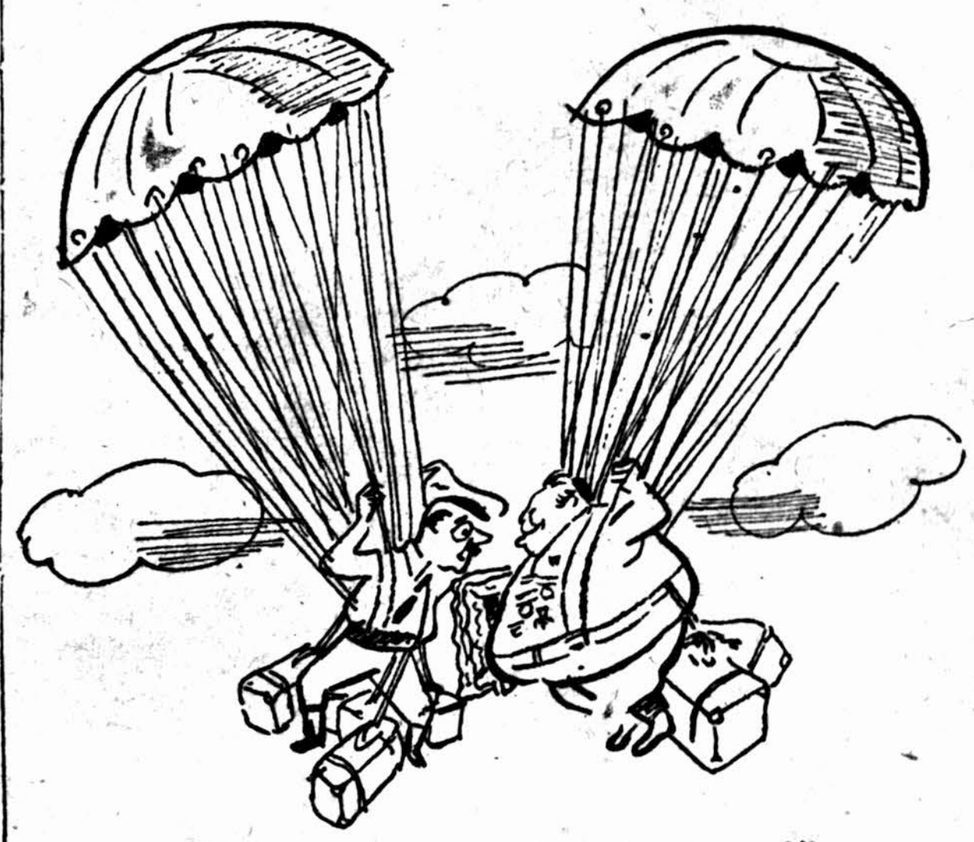
That deaths from famine in India from 1800-1850 were 1,500,000 and from 1850-1900 were 20,000,000.

That at the present rate of progress the natives of the Gold Coast will all be literate in 700 years and those of East Africa in 1,000 years.

That of the 25,000 electors in S. Rhodesia only 39 are natives.

That the attendance at a debate on India in the House of Commons in April, 1943, was only 15 out of a total of over 600 M.P.s.

That from 1870-1900 Britain stole 4,754,000 square miles of land in Africa, whilst Germany were bad runners-up with only 1,026,000 square miles.



"Have you ever seen Argentina before?"

Humorous Skit

THE HARD WORKING RICH

By AAMIR ALI

Be careful with that! That's better. You must learn to be more careful with such things. Supposing you had dropped it and broken it? Now, put that flower vase over there, on the side board, and the other one over here, in the middle. And don't forget what I have told you about serving. And change your 'jharan', this one is too dirty. And don't come in with this over your shoulder.

Mrs. Khanna was instructing her bearer, before her dinner party. She left the dining room and went into the drawing room to see if everything was all right over there. She found her husband sprawling comfortably on the ottoman, with his feet drawn up, reading a book.

Oh, get off there! You're ruining all the cushions that I had arranged.

Don't worry. I'll do them again when I get up to go.

You'll do them! God knows what you will do. Get up now, and let me arrange them. You've crumpled up this cover also. Anyway it is about time you went and got ready.

It's only half past seven yet.

Yes, but the Mehtas have threatened to come rather early, and you take such a time over your bath.

Not as much time as you do.

Don't be silly. Anyway, I'm ready. Almost ready. Now go along and get dressed.

I suppose I'll have to put on my black 'achkan?'

Yes.

It's so damned hot round the neck.

Doesn't matter. You'll get used to it.

The Mehtas arrived shortly after eight.

Oh, I'm so glad that you've come! How awfully nice of you to come so early. Come in Mr. Mehta. Try this chair, it is more comfortable. And how are the children? asked Mrs. Khanna, while in her heart she was saying to herself, Oh, damn! they would have to come before I was ready. Suresh is still in his bath, and I have still to go and see the cook before everything is ready.

The Mehtas assured Mrs. Khanna that their children were all well, and then they admired her flowers.

Oh, yes. I got them from our neighbour's garden. She is such a dear woman, and has lovely roses.

The bearer came in and said that the cook wished to speak to the 'bibi saheb' Mrs. Khanna got up. Excuse me a minute, will you please? I can't imagine what the cook wants. They are so troublesome, these new servants.

I wonder who else is coming? said Mrs. Mehta, when their hostess had gone.

The usual crowd, I suppose, said her husband. Bound to be the Raos, and the Bhimkars. And perhaps the Williamses are going to honour this house.

I wonder if there will be any bridge.

I hope not. I'm hard up as it is.

Mrs. Khanna came in.

I'm so sorry to have left you. I hope you didn't mind.

Not at all, thought the Mehtas. We wish you stayed away longer.

You know what these servants are, went on Mrs. Khanna. You can never trust them.

No you can't, can you? assented Mrs. Mehta.

Mr. Khanna descended and greeted them effusively.

Hullo, Bunty, he said, slapping Mr. Mehta on the back. How's life?

The Raos came in, and a little later, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

The talk turned to such elevating things as the latest films.

Have you seen the one at the Regal? What is it called? Now let me see. There was Judy Garland, and—and—. Suresh, what is that film we saw last night?

Oh, that. It was called, "Boys of Light". Jolly good. You ought to see it, he said, turning to his neighbour, Mrs. Williams.

Yes, we must. Charles, she said to her husband, Mr. Khanna says that we must see the picture at the Regal.

Oh, yes?

Judy Garland is so attractive, isn't she? I saw her some time ago in....

Mr. Anand came in.

Sorry I'm late, he said. I was kept in at the office rather later than usual. Work, work, work. We poor men of the—Oh, dear, dear. Who are you trying to bluff with all that rot of work? If you want to see how men can work, you should come and see me at my office.

After a few minutes dinner was announced. They got up one by one, and with some slight embarrassed formality about the precedence of entering the dining room they filed in.

You sit over here, Mrs. Williams. You over here Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Anand will you sit next to Mrs. Rao? And you over here Mr. Rao, next to Mrs. Mehta. Can't have husbands sitting next to their wives, you know.

After a while they were all settled down. Food was served, and the men, realising the duties of a male, began to make light and pleasant conversation to their neighbours.

Have you seen Mrs. Bhimkar lately?

No. I haven't seen her for quite some time now. Let's see. The last time I saw her was at that tea party at the Desais. That must have been nearly three weeks ago.

Oh, I say fish! I love fish. I'm almost like a Bengali in that respect.

Do the Bengalis really like fish so much? I thought it was rice that they liked.

Fish and rice. 'Machi' and 'bhat'.

I say, Anand. Have you seen that thing about Chand in the papers?

Yes, I must say I was surprised. I thought he was in Lucknow, doing business.

Yes, it is so difficult to get good cloth nowadays, isn't it Mrs. Mehta? Really good cloth, I mean. I suppose you can get standard cloth and all that sort of thing, but after all you can't live on that.

No. Yes. It is awful isn't it? I wonder when we shall be able to get what we want?

Very soon, I hope. And the prices! Why, last week I went to a small shop in the bazaar and asked him the price of some hair pins. And would you believe it? He wanted a rupee for a dozen. A small shop in the bazaar, mind you.

Yes I know! It's dreadful.

Do have some more, Mr. Rao. You haven't eaten anything, said Mrs. Khanna. While she thought, I do hope he won't take any more. There doesn't seem to be much left, and I know Mr. Anand is bound to take some more, and Mrs. Williams might also like some more. She was praising it a few minutes back. I do hope there is enough; it will be tragic if it finishes.

No thank you, Mrs. Khanna. No more. I couldn't possibly. I've eaten so much already. Oh all right, if you insist, I'll take just a little more.

I wish you wouldn't thought Mrs. Khanna. I didn't insist anyway.

I say, this pudding is very good, Mrs. Khanna. How did you make it?

I'm so glad you like it. I got the recipe out of a magazine. You take some flour, and some milk—then I bought everything I could. I was sure that the prices were going to rise. But unfortunately—

No, I didn't go there. I'm not very keen on Indian music, actually. Can't understand it you know. But I hear—What gave you that idea? I'm sure she did not do anything like that. I know her parents well—Why not come along on Saturday? I could get another couple of fellows, and we could—

No, I think the carburettor was wrong. It was choked. Anyway, there I was,—

But why didn't you tell him so? I'm sure if I had been in your place, I would have ticked him off properly. I mean—You remember the sari she was wearing last Sunday? I got one just like that only the border is of a light green. You see—No, I didn't think much of it at all. I am sure—Shall we go in to the drawing room now? Come on Suresh.

They filed in the drawing room. And they sat down.

Lets play a game, said Mrs. Khanna gaily.

Oh, lord, groaned Mr. Khanna, Mr. Mehta, and Mr. Williams, in spirit.

Oh, yes. Let's do, said Mr. Anand.

What shall we play?

How about that one we played at Mr. Bhimkar's the other night? Yes, that's a good one.

I wasn't at Bhimkar's the other night. What is the game? Well, you see, one man goes out of the room, and all the others—.

They played the game for about half an hour. Mr. Rao, Mr. Khanna, Mr. Mehta and Mr. Williams all had to leave the room and play the game. Or rather have the game played on them. Then Mrs. Williams got up to go.

We really must be going. I'm afraid. Its getting quite late

All the others got up too.

Thanks ever so much, Mrs. Khanna.

We've had such a pleasant evening.

Thanks very much.

Not at all, not at all. I'm so glad you came.

The guests left the house in grateful protestations; while the host and hostess deprecated their hospitality and cheer.

Mr. and Mrs. Khanna were left to themselves.

Mr. Khanna hastened to open the uncomfortable top buttons of his achkan, and having eased his throat and chest, he took off his shoes, and drawing his legs up, sat down comfortably on the ottoman, rearranging the cushions to suit him. I think it went off quite well, said Mrs. Khanna. At one time I was afraid that the fish was going to be insufficient. Luckily Mr. Rao did not have a second helping. And the pudding was——.

O-o-a-aa-ah! yawned Mr. Khanna, and stretched himself still more luxuriously.

First Tramp: "Ain't nature wonderful?"
Second Tramp: "Why?"
First Tramp: "She gives us all faces but we can pick our own teeth".

Passenger (in a hurry): "Couldn't you go a bit faster, conductor?"
Conductor: "Well, I could, mum, but I ain't allowed to leave the bus."

"Could you tell me where you don't have to start at the bottom to learn a job?"
"Yes, Guv'nor, at the Swimming Bath."

Pedestrian (to man who has rescued his hat): "Thanks! I'll remember you in my will."
Rescuer: "I'd sooner you cut me orf wiv a shillin, straight away Guv'nor."

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Because disease is as much a threat to the soldier as an enemy bullet, the U.S. Army has mobilized its resources to blight this guerilla warrior. In India, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, China and islands in the Pacific, the battle has been waged, alongside the war against the Japanese and the Nazis.

And as modern warfare has developed weapons more deadly than any before known, so the science of fighting Anopheles, the winged carrier of infection, has developed its own new techniques and new weapons.

Perhaps the most sensational of these is DDT.

The Department recommended it to the U. S. Army, which quickly put it to work, along with other arms in its arsenal for the battle against the mosquito. Although DDT is harmless to plant life, it cannot be used in all areas, since it kills bees, the agents of cross-fertilization. It is also used as an insecticide against typhus-bearing lice, fleas which spread bubonic plague, and flies.

U. S. Army medical men have found mosquitos the worst of these death-laden pests. With the weapons of warfare at hand and ready for adaptation, they have used them as heavy field pieces, turning them against the small but ubiquitous and persistent winged enemy.

They have taken the principle of the explosive bomb, and developed the "health-bomb"—a six-inch metal insecticide disperser containing liquid which, when released becomes a fine mist that remains suspended and is fatal to insects coming in contact with it. In 12 to 14 minutes, a 'health bomb" will fumigate 150,000 cubic feet of space—the equivalent of an area occupied by 240 Army pup tents or 50 giant bombers.

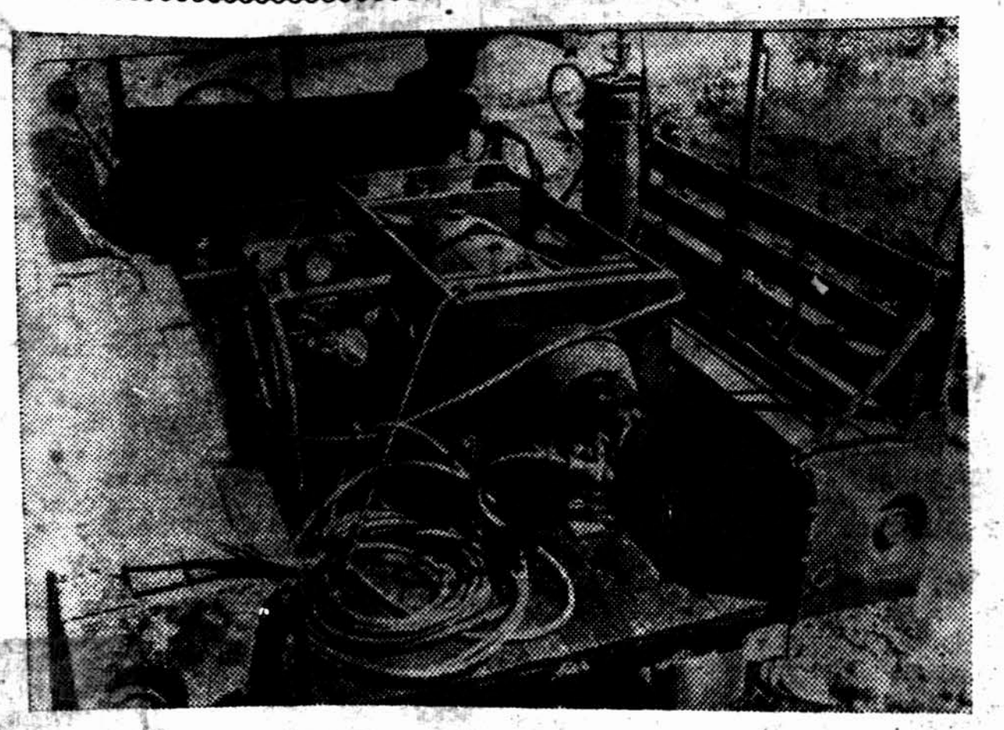
They have taken the airplane, fitted it up with the proper spraying equipment, and set it to spreading oil over streams, swamps, and other mosquito-incubating spaces. They have taken the autogiro, which is capable of vertical ascent and descent, and put it to the same job in hilly country where it would be difficult to use ordinary planes.

They have taken trucks and fitted them with spraying equipment, and with these frontline "mobile units" have supervised the spraying of large areas, facilitating the battle. They have taken tractors and hitched them to ploughs, turning grassy breeding grounds for mosquitos into farmlands where it is possible to grow food crops.

(Below left): An Army technician studies a sample of male mosquito, to determine the proportion of infected mosquitos in an area under survey. In addition to malaria, mosquitos spread yellow fever and elephantiasis.

(Below right): A. U. S. Army sergeant sprays oil on swamp water near a base on a South Pacific island. The oil will kill any mosquito larvae present and will prevent other larvae from forming.

U. S. Army Wages War Against The Mosquito



"Heavy artillery" for the war against mosquitos. This mobile spraying unit enables Army forces to cover large areas in a minimum of time. The unit releases oil spray in swamps and other wide areas holding stagnant water.

Another power weapon in the war against malaria. This steam shovel scoops up gravel and stony ground, to be used later to fill in low, swampy places where water accumulates and mosquitoes breed.

U. S. Soldiers use tractor-drawn disc ploughs to break up grasslands for farming, and to eliminate mosquito-breeding areas. Weedy, grassy land, where pools of water are likely to collect, is ideal for the breeding of mosquito larvae.

Here is the result of the Army's efforts to reclaim grassland shown in the preceding picture. The land is now producing food crops, and is no longer a mosquito incubator.

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